[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 5th December 1885.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information.

J. WARE EDGAR,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, MUNICIPAL (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.—(No. 73.)

INDIA—EAST COAST.

BAY OF BENGAL.

COROMANDEL COAST.

PORT OF MADRAS.

Temporary repairs to the Lantern of Madras Light.

Caution.—Notice is given by the Port Officer of Madras that during repairs to the lantern of the Madras light, on the Esplanade, North of Fort St. George, the light will be liable to slight error in the revolutions of the flashes.

By direction of the Government of Bengal,
EATON W. PETLEY, R.N.,
For Port Officer of Calcutta.

PORT OFFICE, *Calcutta, the 3rd December* 1885.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 5th December 1885.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information.

J. WARE EDGAR,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, MUNICIPAL (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—(No. 74.)

BAY OF BENGAL.

CHITTAGONG COAST.

KORNAFULI RIVER.

Replacement of Buoy.

WITH reference to this Department Notice to Mariners No. 72 of the 1st December 1885, the Port Officer of Chittagong has notified that the *red* buoy marking the Outer bar, at the entrance to the Kornafuli river, which had broken adrift, was relaid on the 2nd December 1885 in 13 feet of water about 700 feet N. E. by N. from its old position.

By direction of the Government of Bengal,
EATON W. PETLEY, R.N.,
For Port Officer of Calcutta.

PORT OFFICE, *Calcutta, the 3rd December* 1885.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 5th December 1885.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information.

J. WARE EDGAR,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, MUNICIPAL (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—(No. 75.)

INDIA—EAST COAST.

BAY OF BENGAL.

COAST OF ORISSA.

Temporary exhibition of Puri old light during repairs to lantern.

THE Collector of Customs, Puri, has notified that the present *white fixed dioptric light* has been temporarily discontinued from the 24th November 1885 during the execution of repairs to the lamp, and that the *old white light* will be exhibited whilst the alterations are in progress.

Due notice will be given of the date on which the permanent light will be re-exhibited.

By direction of the Government of Bengal,
EATON W. PETLEY, R.N.,
For Port Officer of Calcutta.

PORT OFFICE, *Calcutta, the 3rd December* 1885.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 8th December 1885.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information.

J. WARE EDGAR,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, MUNICIPAL (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.—(No. 76.)

INDIA—WEST COAST.

MALABAR COAST.

FRENCH TERRITORY.

Intended fixed Red Light at Mahé River entrance.

THE British Admiralty, London, has notified that information has been received from the French Government that on 1st November 1885 a light will be exhibited from a small white pyramid, at the foot of the flagstaff, South side of the Mahé river entrance.

The light will be a fixed *red* light, elevated 52 feet above the sea, and should be visible in clear weather from a distance of 7 miles.

Position on Admiralty charts—latitude 11° 42′ 10″N.; longitude 75° 31′ 10″E.

The bearings are magnetic.

By direction of the Government of Bengal,

EATON W. PETLEY, R.N.,
For Port Officer of Calcutta.

PORT OFFICE, *Calcutta, the 7th December* 1885.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 4269A.

The 21st December 1885.—The following amended notification is published in supersession of that which appeared in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 2nd instant.

The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Baboo Koylash Chunder Roy Mahasoy of his appointment of Honorary Magistrate of the Balasore district.

Under clause 6, section 3 of the Land Acquisition Act X of 1870, Baboo Jogendro Nath Roy, Senior Munsif of Muradnuggar, in the district of Tipperah, is appointed to perform the functions of a Judge under that Act within the local limits of his Munsifi.

Baboo Khagendra Chundra Banerjee is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate for the Independent Bench at Kendrapara, in the district of Cuttack, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

Under the authority vested in him by the final clause of section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Act X of 1882, the Lieutenant-Governor empowers Baboo Priya Nath Mukherji, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rungpore, to take down evidence in criminal cases in the English language.

Mr. A. W. Cosserat, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Tipperah, is vested with powers under sections 110 and 133 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Baboo Sreenath Gupta, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Moorshedabad, is vested with powers under sections 110 and 133 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Baboo Ram Prosad Singh is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate for the sudder Bench of Cuttack, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Baboo Abinash Chunder Chatterjee of his appointment as an Honorary Magistrate of the Sudder Bench of Cuttack.

The 22nd December 1885.—Baboo Iswar Chandra Chatterjee, B.L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Chittagong, to be ordinarily stationed at North Putteah, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Nritya Gopal Sircar, or until further orders.

Mr. P. H. O'Brien, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Naraingunge, Dacca, is vested with the power to try summarily the offences mentioned in section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Baboo Ram Churun Mullik, M.A., B.L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Tipperah, to be ordinarily stationed at Kusba, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Gour Charan Roy, or until further orders.

Mr. Syud Abdur Rohman, Barrister-at-Law, is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Rungpore, to be ordinarily stationed at Kurigram, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Prosunno Kumar Roy, or until further orders, with effect from the date on which he joined his appointment.

Baboo Kishori Lal Sen, B.L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Mymensingh, to be ordinarily stationed at Ghosegong, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Rash Behari Basu, or until further orders.

Baboo Jagul Kisbor Dé, B.L., Officiating Munsif of Phulbari in the district of Dinagepore, is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Mymensingh, to be ordinarily stationed at Netrokona, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Nibarun Chandra Banerjee, or until further orders.

Baboo Panch Kari Dé, B L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Patna, to be ordinarily stationed at Behar, during the absence, on leave, of Moulvie Amir Ali Khan, or until further orders. with effect from the date on which he joined his appointment.

Mr. F. F. Handley, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Midnapore, is vested with powers under sections 110, 407 and 524 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Mr. P. W. Badcock, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is vested with powers under sections 110, 153, 191, (c), 260 and 407 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Baboo Brojendro Coomar Seal, District Judge of Bankoora and Assistant Sessions Judge of Burdwan, is allowed leave for six weeks under section 128, chapter X of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Baboo Pramatha Nath Mookerjee, Subordinate Judge and Small Cause Court Judge, Rajshahye, is allowed leave for ninety days under Rule 1, section 73, Chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 24th instant.

Baboo Rakhal Chandra Bose, First Munsif of Goalundo, Furreedpore, is appointed to act as Subordinate Judge and Small Cause Court Judge of Rajshahye during the absence on leave of Baboo Pramatha Nath Mookerjee, or until further orders.

Baboo Lolit Kumar Bose, Second Munsif of Goalundo, Furreedpore, is appointed to act as First Munsif of that chowkey during the absence on deputation of Baboo Rakhal Chandra Bose, or until further orders.

Baboo Poresh Nath Chatterjee, B L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Furreedpore, to be ordinarily stationed at Goalundo, during the absence on deputation of Baboo Lolit Kumar Bose, or until further orders.

Baboo Sris Chandra Mukerji, M.A., B.L., is appointed to act as an Additional Munsif in the district of Shahabad, to be ordinarily stationed at Arrah, with effect from the date on which he joined his appointment, till relieved by Baboo Kopali Prosanna Mookerjee.

Baboo Nilmoni Das, Officiating Subordinate Judge and Small Cause Court Judge of Pubna, is allowed leave for one month and fifteen days under rule 1, section 73, Chapter V, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Baboo Sham Chand Dhur, Additional Munsif of Monghyr, Bhagulpore, is appointed to act until further orders as Subordinate Judge and Small Cause Court Judge of Pubna.

Moulvi Syad Abdul Aziz is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Bhaugulpore, to be ordinarily stationed at Monghyr as an Additional Munsif, during the absence, on deputation, of Baboo Sham Chand Dhur, or until further orders.

GRANT OF LEAVE TO MUNSIFS.—*The 16th December* 1885.—Baboo Ras Bihary Basu, Munsif of Ghosegong, in the district of Mymensingh, is allowed leave for two months under rule 1, section 73, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

The 21st December 1885.—Baboo Biraj Krishna Ghose, Munsif of Cutwa, in the district of Burdwan, is allowed leave for two months under section 128, chapter X of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 12th September 1885.

F. B. PEACOCK,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

ERRATUM.

The 21st December 1885.—Omit the word "should" before the words "use C form" in line 27 of paragraph 17 of the Resolution on the Report on the Administration of the Police Department for the year 1884.

F. B. PEACOCK,
Chief Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—BENGAL.

ESTABLISHMENT.

The 21st December 1885.

No. 492.—*Transfer.*—Mr. R. S. J. Routh, Executive Engineer, fourth grade, temporary rank, is transferred from the Naraingunge Dacca Mymensingh State Railway to the Tirhoot State Railway.

No. 493.—*Leave.*—Mr. J. C. Wyatt, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, has been granted by the Secretary of State an extension of four months' leave on medical certificate in continuation of the 15 months' furlough which was granted in this Government notification No. 310, dated 21st July 1885.

RAILWAY.

The 21st *December* 1885.

No. 494.—*Declaration.*—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up by Government for a public purpose, *viz.*, for the use of the Nagpore Bengal State Railway, in the villages noted below, of pergunnah Kolhan, Singbhoom district, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring 49 acres 3 roods and 5 poles is required in the aforesaid villages.

2. The plan of the said land may be inspected at the office of the Engineer-in-Chief, Nagpore Bengal Railway, at Nagpore, and at the office of the Deputy Commissioner of Singbhoom at Chaibassa.

3. This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

District.	Pergunnah.	Mouzah.	Area.		
			A.	R.	P.
Singbhoom	Kolhan	Murhata	25	2	0
		Tirildih	24	1	5
		Borigori			
			49	3	5

S. T. TREVOR, *Col.*, R.E.,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Dept.

IRRIGATION.

The 21*st December* 1885.

No. 495.—*Declaration.*—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the approach roads to Sakhooah Lock, Arrah Canal, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring about 2 acres 1 rood $8\frac{3}{4}$ poles more or less through mouzahs Koosmha and Sakhooah, pergunnah Panwar, is required in the district of Shahabad.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

ESTABLISHMENT.

The 22*nd December* 1885.

No. 496.—*Notification.*—Mr. H. Phillips, Assistant Engineer, first grade, Buxar Division, passed the Lower Standard Examination in Hindustani on the 6th July 1885.

IRRIGATION.

The 22*nd December* 1885.

No. 497.—*Declaration.*—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for Branch A of No. 17 Distributary of the Kendrapara Canal, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land 2 miles 7 furlongs 80 feet long, and averaging in width $21\frac{1}{3}$ feet, measuring 7 acres 3 roods more or less of standard measurement, commencing from mouza Dharbacha, pergunnah Ramito, passing through mouza Manikundah, and terminating at mouza Dharbacha, pergunnah Ramito, in the district of Cuttack, is required within the aforesaid villages.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

No. 498.—*Declaration.*—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for No. 17 distributary of the Kendrapara Canal, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land 3 miles 5 furlongs 100 feet long and averaging in width 16 feet, measuring 7 acres 1 rood 16 poles more or less of standard measurement, commencing from mouza Brahmunianta, pergunnah Ramito, passing through mouzas Hatia and Manikundah, and terminating at mouza Dharbacha, pergunnah Ramito, in the district of Cuttack, is required within the aforesaid villages.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

A. D. MCARTHUR, *Major*, R.E.,
For Joint-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Dept.

ESTABLISHMENT.

The 22nd December 1885.

No. 499.—*Notification.*—Mr. A. Greenlees, Assistant Engineer, first grade, Northern Bengal State Railway, passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani on the 16th instant.

S. T. TREVOR, *Col.*, R.E.,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Dept.

HIGH COURT NOTICE.

NOTIFICATION.

THE following corrigendum to Rule II (*b*) of the Rules* under clause (*c*), section 27 of the Legal Practitioners' Act XVIII of 1879 (Rule No. 6 of 29th August 1883), is published for general information :—

* Rules for regulating the fees payable in the Subordinate Civil Courts by any party in respect of his adversary's Pleader or Mookhtar, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 15th August 1883, Part I, pages 694 to 696, and in the *Assam Gazette* of the 25th August 1883, Part III, pages 437 and 438.

C. A. WILKINS, *Registrar.*

FORT WILLIAM, *the 17th December* 1885.

II. (*a*).—In suits for injuries to the person or character of the plaintiff, such as suits for assaults or defamation, or for injuries to property, or to enforce rights where the pecuniary value of such injury or right cannot be exactly defined, as in suits for interference with a right to light or water, or to enforce a right of pre-emption, or suits for the partition of joint property where partition is improperly resisted, and generally in all suits not included in Rule I, if the plaintiff succeed, the Court may order the fee of the pleader for the plaintiff to be calculated with reference either to the amount decreed, or according to the valuation of the suit, or according to such a sum, not exceeding the valuation, as the Court shall think reasonable and shall fix with reference to the importance of the subject of the dispute. In any such case the amount of the Pleader's fee shall be calculated according to the scale in Rule I.

(*b*).—In this and in the following rules, cases under Part III of the Land Acquisition Act X of 1870 shall be deemed to be suits, and the fees allowable therein shall not be calculated as fees in Miscellaneous proceedings under Rule VIII.

In *Rule II* (*b*) *of the Rules under section* 27 (*c*) *of the Legal Practitioners' Act XVIII of* 1879 (*Rule No.* 6 *of* 29*th August* 1883), *for the words* "shall not be calculated as fees in miscellaneous proceedings under Rule VIII" *substitute the following :*—

..... "May be calculated either on the amount of compensation decreed in excess of the sum tendered by the Collector or on any smaller amount which the Court in its discretion may think proper.

"In the event of the sum tendered by the Collector being decreed, Pleaders' fees may be awarded to Government on the difference between that sum and the sum claimed, or on any smaller amount which the Court in its discretion may think proper.

"Provided that, in any case in which the remuneration under the above rules shall, in the opinion of the Judge, prove to be insufficient, or in any case not provided for, he shall be at liberty to allow Pleaders' fees as in miscellaneous cases under Rule VIII."

RICHARD GARTH.
ROMESH CHUNDER MITTER.
H. S. CUNNINGHAM.
W. F. MCDONELL.
A. WILSON.
L. R. TOTTENHAM.
CHARLES D. FIELD.
J. PIGOT.
J. O'KINEALY.
E. J. TREVERYAN.
CHUNDER M. GHOSE.
H. BEVERLEY.
W. F. AGNEW.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

THE Revd. Henry Sells of King's College, London, Minister, has been appointed by the Lord Bishop of Calcutta a Surrogate in the Diocese for granting Episcopal Licenses of Marriage.

F. J. FERGUSSON, *Registrar of the Diocese.*

DIOCESAN REGISTRY OFFICE, 21*st December* 1885.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Subordinate Educational Service.

The 10th December 1885.—Baboo Hem Chandra Rai, M.A., is appointed temporarily to class V, and to act as a Lecturer in the Ravenshaw College, Cuttack, during the absence on leave of Baboo Upendra Nath Maitra, M A., or until further orders.

The orders of the 2nd December 1885, appointing Baboo Upendra Lal Day, M.A. temporarily to class V and to act as a Lecturer in the Ravenshaw College, Cuttack, are cancelled.

The 14th December 1885.—Baboo Nalini Mohan Sanyal, M.A., is appointed to officiate in class VII and to act as Second Master of the Barrackpore Government School during the absence on deputation of Baboo Gopal Chandra Chatterjea, or until further orders.

The 16th December 1885.—Baboo Pitambar Day, Second Master of the Howrah Zillah School (class V), is allowed leave of absence for three months, under sections 128 and 129, chapter X of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of that granted to him under the orders of the 23rd September 1885.

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,
Offg. Director of Public Instruction.

Gilchrist Scholarship Examination Notification.

WITH reference to the Government notification of the 12th December 1868, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 16th idem, page 2044, and subsequent orders, No. 274, dated the 13th April 1880, it is hereby notified that an examination for the Gilchrist Scholarship will be held on Monday, the 11th January 1886, and the following days, at the Calcutta Madrasah, at 10 A.M.

CALCUTTA,
The 5th December 1885.

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,
Offg. Director of Public Instruction.

NOTICE.

AN examination for admission to the ensuing University Entrance examination will be held at the office of the Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle, 4, Dalhousie Square, on Friday, the 5th February 1886.

2. Only those candidates will be examined who have not attended any educational institution since 1st November 1885. They will be required to prove the fact of such non-attendance.

3. A written application, giving the particulars required by the University, must be sent to the Inspector of Schools on or before the 20th of January 1886.

4. The fee for the examination is Rs. 4.

5. No candidates passing the examination will be allowed to appear at the Entrance Examination in any centre except Calcutta.

RADHIKA PRASANNA MOOKERJEE,
Offg. Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle.

CALCUTTA, *the 17th December* 1885.

Government Engineering College.

AN examination for admission to the Mechanical Apprentice Department will be held at the College on Monday and Tuesday, the 18th and 19th January 1886.

Candidates must apply in writing to the Principal of the College, not later than the 10th January 1886, for permission to appear at the examination, enclosing a certificate of good conduct and a certificate of age.

For admission to this department, candidates must be between the ages of 15 and 17 years.

The subjects of examination are—

Arithmetic	... The whole.
Algebra	... To simple equations.
Euclid	... Books I and II.

English Grammar and Composition.

Every applicant, before admission to the College, will be examined by the College Surgeon as to his physical strength, fitness for manual labour, and eyesight. If this officer's report is unsatisfactory, the applicant will not be admitted.

Further particulars will be supplied on application to the Principal of the College.

S. F. DOWNING,
Principal, Government Engineering College.

SEEBPORE, *the 5th December* 1885.

Results of the Middle Scholarship Examination held in December 1885.

	Name of Candidate.	Age.	School.	Circle.	Marks gained in the compulsory subjects.		Total 1,000.	Remarks.
					English, 275.	Arithmetic, 150.		
	First Division.	Y. M.						
1	Leonard S. Colthurst	18 1	Doveton College, Calcutta	.....	197	99	663	
	Second Division.							
1	William Desbruslais	14 10	St. Xavier's College, Calcutta	S. Calcutta ...	168	112	559	Scholarship.*
2	Thomas Thisselle	16 2	Ditto ditto	.....	151	105	536	
3	Clifford L. E. Colthurst ..	14 1	Doveton College, Calcutta	S. Calcutta ...	174	131	507	Scholarship.
4	Norman Gantzer	16 5	St. Thomas' School, Howrah	.....	136	96	506	
5	Ida Serrao	14 11	Loretto Day School, Bow Bazar, Calcutta.	N. Calcutta ...	145	118	462	Scholarship.*
6	Delia Joseph	18 8	Loretto Boarding and Day School, Entally.	.....	166	80	460	
7	Albert Aukim	14 5	St. Xavier's Branch School, Calcutta	.....	115	95	457	
8	Florence Chatelier	16 11	Darjeeling Girls' School	.....	133	92	455	
9	Owen Moses	12 1	St. Xavier's College, Calcutta	S. Calcutta ...	125	86	453	Scholarship.*
	Third Division.							
1	Robert Scrivens	15 4	Catholic Male Orphanage, Calcutta ...	.....	133	96	445	
2	Cyril Prins	16 3	St. Michael's School, Coorjee, Bankipore.	.....	132	80	444	
3	Joseph Lee	15 8	St. Xavier's College, Calcutta	.....	141	60	439	
4	Frank E. Pereira	14 0	Doveton College, ditto	S. Calcutta ...	110	105	438	
5	Mary Camell	14 3	Loretto House, ditto	.....	99	115	432	
6	Mary Carbery	17 3	Ditto, ditto	.....	98	97	428	
7	John Dolmar	16 6	Calcutta Free School	.....	84	80	427	
8	Annie Groser	15 3	Loretto Day School, Dhurrumtollah, Calcutta.	.....	96	83	419	
9	Baidyanath Das	About 16	St. Xavier's Branch School, Calcutta	.....	94	87	412	
	George Sedley	14 7	St. Xavier's College, ditto ..	S. Calcutta ...	118	87	412	
11	Gertrude Tate	16 10	Private Study	.....	143	65	411	
12	Stanley H. Counsell ...	16 0	Doveton College, Calcutta ...	.....	147	48	409	
13	Algernon Alexander ...	15 2	St. Xavier's College, ditto	.....	142	47	402	
	Mary D. Jewett	18 6	Female Normal School, ditto	.....	149	52	402	
15	John O'Loughlin	13 11	St. Xavier's College, ditto	S. Calcutta ...	130	53	389	
16	William Cesar	16 2	E. I. Railway School, Jamalpur ...	.....	91	62	369	
17	Emelia F. L. Ballauf ...	15 0	Darjeeling Girls' School	.....	115	42	368	
18	Samuel J. J. E. Garson ...	15 6	Government Boarding School, Kurseong.	.....	90	66	365	
	Julian E. Vaughan	14 5	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling	N. E. Bengal	79	75	365	
20	Julia E. Ballauf	13 9	Darjeeling Girls' School	Ditto ...	105	72	358	
21	Frederick Dowling	17 1	St. Xavier's Branch School, Calcutta	.....	86	53	357	
22	Hannah E. Key	19 2	Female Normal School, ditto ...	.....	137	58	355	
23	William Carr	17 4	St. Michael's School, Coorjee, Bankipore.	.....	122	59	350	
24	Robert Loving	17 2	St. James' High School, Calcutta ...	.....	90	47	338	
25	Amy Stephens	15 5	Loretto House, ditto ...	.....	95	54	324	
26	William H. Savedra	14 6	St. Xavier's Branch School, ditto ..	N. Calcutta ...	89	55	322	
27	Ernest Eastment	16 5	St. Xavier's College, ditto ...	.....	94	56	306	
28	Amy de Linares	15 3	St. Joseph's Convent School, Cuttack	.....	104	69	300	

Results of the Primary Scholarship Examination held in December 1885.

	Name of Candidate.	Age.	School.	Circle.	Marks gained in the compulsory subjects.		Total 500.	Remarks.
					English, 250.	Arithmetic, 150.		
	First Division.	Y. M.						
1	Grace Lee	14 11	Loretto House, Calcutta	.....	157	139	369	
2	Joseph Day	11 11	Free School, ditto	S. Calcutta ..	155	149	360	Scholarship.*
3	Charles G. Herd	15 9	E. I. Railway School, Jamalpur ...	.....	146	150	357	
4	Rachel N. Cohen	13 3	Jewish Boys' and Girls' School, Calcutta.	.....	155	144	355	
5	Mary Hill	15 6	La Martinière for Girls, Calcutta ...	.....	162	123	354	
6	Ida P. Stotesbury	14 6	Calcutta Girls' School	.....	179	123	353	
7	Indira Tagore	11 11	Loretto House, Calcutta	.....	158	137	351	
8	Ethel Corbet	14 8	E. I. Railway School, Jamalpur ...	.....	154	131	348	
9	Rosalinda G. Cox	12 4	St. Thomas' School, Howrah	.....	148	136	346	
10	Margaret E. Thompson ...	13 4	Darjeeling Girls' School	.....	155	115	342	
11	Cecil A. Herd	13 9	E. I. Railway School, Jamalpur ...	.....	138	145	336	
12	Mary R. Knight	12 5	Darjeeling Girls' School	.....	174	90	335	
13	Margaret M. Tyrrell	11 10	Ditto ditto	N. E. Bengal	131	145	332	Scholarship.*
14	Joseph H. Watts	16 4	E. I. Railway School, Jamalpur ...	.....	138	139	330	
15	Maude Harvey	13 2	La Martinière for Girls, Calcutta ...	.....	141	125	329	
16	Amelia Cattell	18 3	Ditto ditto	.....	205	68	324	
17	Amelia Watson	14 1	Ditto ditto	.....	183	97	323	
18	Alice L. Dawson	13 5	Darjeeling Girls' School	.....	145	108	320	
19	Walter A. Jones	13 1	E. I. Railway School, Jamalpur ...	.....	167	111	318	
20	Wilfred Hullock	11 7	St. Thomas' School, Howrah	S. W. Bengal	137	114	317	Scholarship.
21	Inez M. Stotesbury	12 10	Calcutta Girls' School	.....	158	121	316	
22	Alwyn J. C. Coxe	16 3	Protestant European School, Cuttack	.....	134	123	314	
	Rosalie Lobo	11 9	Loretto Day School, Bow Bazar, Calcutta.	N. Calcutta ...	113	148	314	Scholarship.*
24	Kate Judah	14 1	Jewish Boys' and Girls' School, Calcutta.	.....	149	116	313	
	Emily Stevens	14 6	La Martinière for Girls, Calcutta ...	.....	164	97	313	
26	Mary Jordan	14 7	E. I. Railway School, Jamalpur ...	.....	130	118	311	
	Thomas W. Latimer	15 2	Protestant European School, Cuttack	.....	123	148	311	
28	Mary Piggott	12 0	Loretto Lay School, Dhurrumtollah, Calcutta.	.....	135	119	308	
29	Isoline M. Harvey	11 4	Darjeeling Girls' School	N. E. Bengal	117	134	307	Scholarship.*
30	Olive L. Brooke	14 0	Ditto ditto	.....	134	121	305	
31	Charles R. Coxe	14 3	Protestant European School, Cuttack	.....	118	118	304	
32	Kate Harrison	12 7	St. Joseph's Convent School, Bankipore.	.....	126	136	303	
33	Percy W Newson	11 7	Miss O'Brien's School, Calcutta ...	S. Calcutta ...	137	131	303	Scholarship.*
34	Ida Coello	14 2	Loretto Boarding and Day School, Entally.	.....	139	107	302	

* These scholarships are awarded subject to the condition that satisfactory proof of age must be given.

	Name of Candidate.	Age.	School.	Circle.	Marks gained in the compulsory subjects.		Total 500.	Remarks.
					English, 250.	Arithmetic, 150.		
	First Division—concluded.	Y. M.						
35	Stella Dowling	13 3	Loretto Orphanage, Entally	.....	124	169	301	
	Lilian Gomez	14 8	Calcutta Free School	.....	126	175	301	
37	Jessie George	12 6	Pratt Memorial School, Calcutta ...	.....	151	104	300	
	Second Division.							
1	Alice M. Andrews	14 1	Darjeeling Girls' School	.....	128	139	297	
2	Clare de Facien	12 4	Loretto House, Calcutta	.....	137	106	296	
3	Walter C. Debnam	12 1	Calcutta Boys' School	.....	133	123	293	
4	Lilian Agacy	11 3	Loretto Orphanage, Entally	N. Calcutta ...	143	98	292	Scholarship*
5	Edward Murray	14 1	St. James' High School, Calcutta ...	.....	122	137	291	
6	Edna Bruce	14 10	Calcutta Girls' School	.....	145	106	290	
	John Carmody	14 8	St. Joseph's School, Calcutta	.....	118	124	290	
	Daisy Vaillant	13 8	Loretto House, ditto	.....	126	104	290	
9	Florence Pereira	12 2	Loretto Day School, Dhurrumtollah, Calcutta.	.....	144	97	288	
10	Hilda Angus	15 11	St. Thomas' School, Howrah	.....	116	135	287	
	Ethel Galloway	13 6	La Martinière for Girls, Calcutta ...	.....	150	105	287	
	Helen C. Hill	10 11	Darjeeling Girls' School	N. E. Bengal	126	116	287	
13	Henry G. A. Howe	13 7	Doveton College, Calcutta	.....	123	108	286	
	Francesca deSouza	10 8	Loretto Day School, Bow Bazar, Calcutta.	N. Calcutta ...	102	144	286	Scholarship*
15	Marie Pittar	15 0	La Martinière for Girls, Calcutta ...	.....	152	85	285	
	Louisa B. Smith	13 10	Calcutta Girls' School	.....	156	106	285	
17	Lottie Gupta	11 8	Loretto House, Calcutta	.....	117	107	285	
	Delphine Meade	14 4	Ditto ditto	.....	120	115	283	
19	Annie M. LeFranc	14 7	Calcutta Girls' School	.....	134	95	282	
20	Henry Alexander Greene ...	11 8	East Indian Railway School, Jamalpur.	S. W. Bengal	97	142	281	Scholarship*
	Bertram Higgs	9 10	Welland Memorial School, Calcutta ...	N. Calcutta ...	111	120	281	Scholarship*
	Josceline Koch	14 1	La Martiniere for Girls, ditto ...	.....	163	67	281	
23	Henry Leonard	11 2	St. Joseph's School, ditto ...	N. Calcutta ...	118	124	279	Scholarship*
	Grace Vancum	12 3	Calcutta Free School	.....	114	119	279	
25	Annie Balthazar	14 2	Loretto House, Calcutta	.....	127	81	278	
	Abraham Luddy	13 9	Jewish Boys' and Girls' School, Calcutta.	.....	78	149	278	
	Helen Vardy	14 4	La Martinière for Girls, Calcutta ...	.....	135	91	278	
28	Winifred Jardine	About 12	Calcutta Free School	.....	112	107	277	
	M. H. M. Rustomjee	12 7	Miss O'Brien's School, Calcutta ...	.....	106	132	277	
30	Bheeajee C. M. Rustomjee ...	14 0	Ditto ditto ...	.....	114	138	276	
31	Margaret Adie	14 0	Pratt Memorial School, ditto ...	.....	142	82	275	
32	Rachel Andrews	14 8	Entally Orphanage, ditto ...	.....	114	119	272	
	Ida Fink	12 8	La Martinière for Girls, ditto ...	.....	153	81	272	
	Hannah Mashiah	12 11	Jewish Boys' and Girls' School, Calcutta.	.....	135	110	272	
	Robert d'Silva	15 3	Catholic Male Orphanage, Calcutta ...	.....	95	122	272	
	Ida Brown	15 2	Welland Memorial School, ditto ...	.....	119	117	271	
	Alfred Cantwell	13 7	St. Xavier's College, ditto ...	.....	129	119	271	
	Ethel George	14 0	Pratt Memorial School, ditto ...	.....	139	116	271	
36	Annie Inglis	14 10	St. Joseph's Convent School, Bankipore.	.....	140	108	271	
	Jessie Laurie	15 4	Pratt Memorial School, Calcutta ...	.....	107	107	271	
	Edith C. Nicholson	14 3	Darjeeling Girls' School	.....	119	94	271	
42	Robert V. Aguilar	11 7	East Indian Railway School, Jamalpur.	S. W. Bengal	116	110	270	Scholarship*
	Henry Cantwell	12 1	St. Xavier's College, Calcutta ...	.....	123	118	270	
	Helen Lamb	11 0	Welland Memorial School, ditto ...	N. Calcutta ...	100	132	270	
	Charlotte Scott	14 4	East Indian Railway School, Jamalpur.	.....	123	113	270	
46	Stephen R. Ewing	13 1	Doveton College, Calcutta	.....	115	127	269	
47	Eunice Korper	12 3	Pratt Memorial School, ditto	.....	142	96	267	
	Frederica d'Rozario	12 10	European School, Dinapore	.....	117	115	267	
49	Emily Hall	13 4	Calcutta Free School	.....	102	111	266	
50	Matty Cohen	10 4	Jewish Boys' and Girls' School, Calcutta.	.....	142	125	263	
	Mary Derry	11 2	St. Thomas' School, Howrah	S. W. Bengal	126	109	263	Scholarship*
	Kathleen Reed	13 5	Pratt Memorial School, Calcutta ...	.....	122	141	263	
53	Eusebius Gracias	10 2	St. Xavier's College, ditto ...	S. Calcutta ...	105	128	262	Scholarship*
54	Jane E. D. Crowe	13 2	Miss O'Brien's School, ditto ...	.....	130	96	261	
	Anna M. Manuk	12 5	Darjeeling Girls' School	.....	84	144	261	
	Alice Sen	13 2	Loretto House, Calcutta	.....	129	92	261	
57	Ethel Eagleton	15 7	Pratt Memorial School, ditto	.....	159	84	260	
	Alexander T. Samuells ...	15 1	Protestant European School, Cuttack ...	.....	117	118	260	
	Agatha Stephen	13 6	Loretto Boarding and Day School, Entally.	.....	129	89	260	
60	Edward Burke	12 3	St. Michael's School, Coorjee, Bankipore.	.....	98	117	259	
	Mabel Wittinbaker	14 11	Calcutta Girls' School	.....	96	131	239	
62	Ida Kinsley	14 6	Ditto ditto	.....	139	105	238	
	Elizabeth Stephen	12 2	Loretto Boarding and Day School, Entally.	.....	111	112	258	
64	Eleanor Lewtey	12 8	St. Joseph's Convent School, Bankipore.	.....	112	101	257	
	Louisa Stoddart	11 7	Loretto Boarding and Day School, Entally.	N. Calcutta ...	100	114	257	
	Frederick W. Watts	14 10	East Indian Railway School, Jamalpur.	.....	83	128	257	
67	Esther Meyohas	12 10	Jewish Boys' and Girls' School, Calcutta.	.....	104	115	256	
68	Josephine Bird	13 5	Loretto Day School, Bow Bazar, Calcutta.	.....	97	119	254	
	Florence Ogilvie	13 10	La Martinière for Girls, Calcutta ...	.....	130	74	254	
	Maud Smith	14 2	Calcutta Girls' School	.....	103	124	254	
71	Annie I. Bartlett	11 6	Government Boarding School, Kurseong.	N. E. Bengal	131	96	253	Scholarship*
	John B. Swaries	13 6	Doveton College, Calcutta	.....	83	146	253	
73	Gilbert O. Tonndorf	14 3	East Indian Railway School, Jamalpur.	.....	95	130	252	
74	Ramchand Jaitha	About 14	St. Xavier's College, Calcutta	.....	63	149	251	
75	Effie Coelio	12 8	Loretto Boarding and Day School, Entally.	.....	119	89	250	
	Moses E. D. Cohen	13 3	Jewish Boys and Girls' School, Calcutta.	.....	102	129	250	
	Minna Phillips	14 1	Pratt Memorial School, Calcutta ...	.....	116	96	250	
78	Rebecca Benjamin	11 7	Jewish Boys' and Girls' School, Calcutta	.....	94	125	249	
79	James W. Linton	14 3	East Indian Railway School, Asansol	.....	103	104	248	
80	Ellen Brown	15 5	St. Joseph's Convent School, Bankipore.	.....	110	109	246	
	John Moffat	13 10	St. Joseph's School, Calcutta ...	.....	108	111	246	
82	William d'Costa	12 10	Doveton College, ditto ...	.....	103	120	245	
	Mary Lucas	15 8	La Martinière for Girls, ditto ...	.....	134	85	245	
	Ida Martin	14 5	Loretto Day School, Dhurrumtollah, Calcutta	.....	130	73	245	
85	Dora W. George	11 0	Pratt Memorial School, Calcutta ...	S. Calcutta ...	122	73	244	Scholarship*
	Ellen Moody	16 0	La Martinière for Girls, ditto ...	.....	137	80	244	

* These scholarships are awarded subject to the condition that satisfactory proof of age must be given.

	Name of Candidate.	Age.	School.	Circle.	Marks gained in the compulsory subjects.		Total 500.	Remarks.
					English, 250.	Arithmetic, 150.		
	Second Division.	Y. M.						
87	Mabel Doran	12 3	St. Thomas' School, Howrah	.....	106	102	243	
88	Alicia Fleming	14 2	Calcutta Free School	.....	110	103	242	
89	Mildred Martin	14 0	La Martiniere for Girls, Calcutta	.....	115	93	240	
89	Constance Mylan	13 1	Loretto Day School, Dhurrumtollah, Calcutta	.....	103	98	240	
92	Florence J. M. Shuttleworth	14 8	Darjeeling Girls' School	.....	116	90	240	
92	Cecil C. Robinson	10 8	Government Boarding School, Kurseong	N.-E. Bengal	94	118	239	Scholarship.*
93	Edwin T. Ferguson	11 7	Ditto ditto ditto	Ditto	102	106	238	
94	James E. Cesar	14 8	East Indian Railway School, Jamalpur	.....	69	144	236	
94	Ruth Gantzer	12 8	St. Thomas' School, Howrah	.....	99	91	236	
94	Mack W. Manuk	13 11	Doveton College, Calcutta	.....	98	108	236	
97	Maurice H. Beauchamp	15 8	East Indian Railway School, Jamalpur	.....	99	89	235	
97	Mabel Cooper	11 10	Pratt Memorial School, Calcutta	S. Calcutta	94	99	235	Scholarship.*
97	Stanley Mercado	14 10	St. James' High School, ditto	.....	95	98	235	
100	Albert Cornelius	10 8	St. Xavier's College, ditto	S. Calcutta	85	125	234	
100	Elias S. M. Moses	11 3	Jewish Boys' and Girls' School, Calcutta	.....	94	132	234	
103	Gerald A. Smith	12 0	Doveton College, Calcutta	.....	88	122	234	
103	Alice Huskett	12 6	Loretto Orphanage, Entally	.....	117	62	232	
104	Charles Fegredo	11 5	St. Joseph's School, Calcutta	N. Calcutta	85	121	231	
104	Maud McNaught	15 4	Darjeeling Girls' School	.....	95	94	231	
104	Geraldine Reed	14 4	St. Paul's Mission School, Calcutta	.....	99	115	231	
104	John Graves Smith	11 8	Protestant European School, Cuttack.	S. W. Bengal	82	123	231	
108	Frederick J. Ayling	13 8	East Indian Railway School, Jamalpur	.....	88	106	230	
108	Edwin H. O. S. Christensen	12 3	East Indian Railway School, Asansol	.....	116	64	230	
108	William C. Cox	10 7	St. Thomas' School, Howrah	S. W. Bengal	85	104	230	
108	Frederick W. Moore	12 7	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling	.....	104	106	230	
108	George H. Stewart	10 9	Protestant European School, Cuttack.	S. W. Bengal	89	120	230	Scholarship.*
113	Lionel dePenning	12 11	St. Xavier's College, Calcutta	.....	93	105	229	
114	William A. Kirby	11 1	Government Boarding School, Kurseong	N. E. Bengal	78	125	228	
114	Henry M. LeFevre	12 7	St. Xavier's College, Calcutta	.....	109	90	228	
114	Thomas Seaward	13 2	St. Joseph's School, ditto	.....	93	125	228	
117	Frances Gregory	11 0	Loretto Day School, Dhurrumtollah, Calcutta	N. Calcutta	109	90	227	
118	Mabel E. Williams	12 9	Calcutta Girls' School	.....	96	94	226	
119	Thomas R. Lardner	15 0	Doveton College, Calcutta	.....	70	111	225	
	Third Division.							
1	Peter d'Souza	16 7	St. Joseph's School, Calcutta	.....	81	110	224	
2	Irene Gomes	12 10	Calcutta Girls' School	.....	107	107	222	
2	Celeste Gonsalves	11 11	Loretto Day School, Bow-Bazar, Calcutta	N. Calcutta	90	102	222	
2	Charlotte Thompson	11 8	Darjeeling Girls' School	N. E. Bengal	101	82	222	
5	Raphael A. R. Bellilios	9 11	Jewish Boys' and Girls' School, Calcutta	.....	105	84	221	
5	Ethel Swaries	14 3	Calcutta Girls' School	.....	104	86	221	
7	Eliza Aitken	13 1	La Martinière for Girls, Calcutta	.....	115	75	220	
7	Alice Cantwell	10 1	Loretto Day School, Dhurrumtollah, Calcutta	N. Calcutta	112	80	220	
7	Shalome R. Gubboy	14 11	Doveton College, Calcutta	.....	82	113	220	
7	Henry Robinson	13 3	St. Xavier's College, ditto	.....	109	86	220	
11	Charles Crimmens	11 6	Catholic Male Orphanage, Calcutta	N. Calcutta	87	89	218	
11	Ethel Curties	13 2	St. Joseph's Convent School, Bankipore	.....	96	89	218	
11	Mozelle Gubboy	13 4	Jewish Boys' and Girls' School, Calcutta	.....	104	103	218	
14	Lauretta E. Smith	9 11	Protestant European School, Cuttack.	S. W. Bengal	101	75	218	
15	Hilalee E. H. Solomon	13 9	Jewish Boys' and Girls' School, Calcutta	.....	85	110	218	
16	William R. E. Taylor	11 0	Protestant European School, Cuttack	S. W. Bengal	116	67	217	
17	Rupert Ward	11 10	St. Joseph's School, Calcutta	S. Calcutta	71	128	216	
18	Mabel Corbet	12 10	East Indian Railway School, Jamalpur	.....	111	70	215	
18	Eliza Lathwood	12 1	St. Joseph's Convent School, Bankipore	.....	102	91	215	
21	Hope Wise	13 0	La Martinière for Girls, Calcutta	.....	113	46	215	
21	Emma M. Stewart	12 1	Protestant European School, Cuttack	.....	103	79	214	
22	Alice Peal	.....	Loretto Boarding and Day School, Entally	.....	102	58	213	
22	Simon Phillips	12 5	St. Joseph's School, Calcutta	.....	89	107	213	
24	Jochebed Cohen	10 8	Jewish Boys' and Girls' School, ditto	.....	102	95	212	
24	John Gomes	15 10	St. Joseph's School, ditto	.....	64	127	212	
24	Hugh Walkem	10 6	St. James' High School, Calcutta	S. Calcutta	80	97	212	
24	Beatrice Wood	14 9	Welland Memorial School, ditto	.....	103	92	212	
28	Ethel Adams	14 10	Calcutta Girls' School	.....	95	96	210	
28	Arthur Swaries	11 6	St. Joseph's School, Calcutta	N. Calcutta	72	110	210	
30	John W. Coles	11 11	Calcutta Free School	S. ditto	105	48	209	
31	Margaret E. Crosier	11 7	East Indian Railway School, Sahebganj.	S. W. Bengal	98	83	208	
31	Hermine Hughes	13 11	Loretto Orphanage, Entally	.....	119	54	208	
34	Claude Williamson	12 11	St. James' High School, Calcutta	.....	98	86	208	
34	Olive E. Betts	10 6	Darjeeling Girls' School	N. E. Bengal	67	106	207	
36	Allan Heberlet	14 7	St. Xavier's College, Calcutta	.....	99	80	207	
36	Osmond Loving	15 7	St. James' High School, ditto	.....	124	64	206	
38	Annie Macpherson	17 2	Protestant European School, Cuttack	.....	69	116	206	
38	John Casey	13 7	St. Xavier's College, Calcutta	.....	94	79	205	
41	Jane Rutledge	12 1	Pratt Memorial School, ditto	.....	112	55	205	
41	Stanley Simpson	15 4	St. James' High School, ditto	.....	112	85	205	
43	Walter S. Atkinson	13 8	Protestant European School, Cuttack	.....	104	75	244	
43	Joseph N. D. Cohen	11 2	Jewish Boys' and Girls' School, Calcutta.	.....	63	106	201	
44	Rose Balthazar	13 1	Loreto House, Calcutta	.....	103	62	200	
44	Ellen Kenny	10 1	Loretto Day School, Dhurrumtollah, Calcutta.	N. Calcutta	87	93	199	
44	Meyer Landeshut	11 2	St. Thomas' School, Howrah	S. W. Bengal	104	66	199	
44	Ida Turner	12 2	Loretto Day School, Dhurrumtollah, Calcutta.	.....	73	95	199	
47	James W. Lockhart	10 11	Government Boarding School, Kurseong.	N. E. Bengal	108	44	198	
48	Grant Mayer	16 4	St. James' High School, Calcutta	.....	72	111	197	
48	George Naylor	13 1	St. Xavier's College, ditto	.....	83	109	197	
48	Charles A. Nierses	14 6	East Indian Railway School, Asansol	.....	115	58	197	
48	Ida E. Alder	14 3	Miss O. Brien's School, Calcutta	.....	101	75	196	
48	Elizabeth Conwell	14 6	St. Paul's Mission School, ditto	.....	120	58	196	
48	Kate Cooke	15 6	East Indian Railway School, Jamalpur.	.....	126	53	196	
51	Lillian Gibbons	15 11	La Martinière for Girls, Calcutta	.....	100	72	196	
51	Ada Lawley	14 1	St. Joseph's Convent School, Bankipore.	.....	109	69	196	
51	John Lyons	9 8	Welland Memorial School, Calcutta	N. Calcutta	71	100	196	

* These scholarships are awarded subject to the condition that satisfactory proof of age must be given.

	Name of Candidate.	Age.	School.	Circle.	Marks gained in the compulsory subjects.		Total 500.	Remarks.
					English 250.	Arithmetic, 150.		
	Third Division—concluded.	Y. M.						
57	Helene Alexander	15 5	St. Joseph's Convent School, Bankipore.	.....	99	56	195	
	Amelia Durand	13 1	Loretto Boarding and Day School, Entally.	.....	100	67	195	
	Mary Smith	14 5	St. Joseph's Convent School, Bankipur.	.....	100	53	195	
	Edgar Swaries	10 5	St. Joseph's School, Calcutta ...	N. Calcutta ...	79	106	195	
61	Margaret Lyell	14 10	La Martiniere for Girls, Calcutta ...	.....	106	55	194	
62	William Partridge	10 3	East Indian Railway School, Jamalpore.	S. W. Bengal	75	72	193	
					77	102	191	
63	Aaron R. Gubboy	12 9	Doveton College, Calcutta ...	.....				
	Louisa Kierzander ...	12 1	La Martiniere for Girls, Calcutta ...	.....	112	56	191	
65	Rachel R. Bertram... ...	12 7	Protestant European School, Cuttack	.....	66	95	189	
	Emma E. Cohen	10 11	Jewish Boys' and Girls' School, Calcutta.	.....	122	53	180	
	Mildred Rume	12 5	Calcutta Free School	.....	96	64	189	
68	William H. Babonau ..	11 6	Doveton College, Calcutta	S. Calcutta ...	86	71	188	
	Stella Van Haften ...	12 7	Loretto Day School, Bow Bazar, Calcutta.	.....	74	75	188	
					86	89	186	
70	George Coakley	13 5	St. James' High School, Calcutta ...	.....				
	Florence d'Cruz	16 0	St. Joseph's Convent School, Bankipore	.....	89	68	186	
72	Sidney Simpson	14 5	St. James' High School, Calcutta ...	.....	83	59	184	
73	William C. Kedge	13 8	East Indian Railway School, Asansol	.....	69	91	183	
	Lillian Linton	12 10	Calcutta Girls' School	.....	89	68	183	
	Irene R. Nyss	14 6	Ditto ditto	.....	113	43	183	
76	Austin Harris	11 7	Catholic Male Orphanage, Calcutta ...	N. Calcutta ...	84	69	182	
	Stuart Moncrief	9 2	St. James' High School, ditto ...	S. ditto ...	68	92	182	
78	Walter W. Allan	13 9	Doveton College, ditto ...	.....	81	72	181	
	Daniel F. Frizoni	11 5	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling ...	N. E. Bengal	80	93	181	
	Emily G. Hewetson ...	12 6	Miss O'Brien's School, Calcutta ...	.....	67	86	181	
81	William Scott	14 2	St. James' High School, ditto ...	.....	81	77	180	
82	Graham H. Betts	13 2	Doveton College, ditto ...	.....	98	70	179	
	Grace de Penning	14 7	Pratt Memorial School, ditto ...	.....	78	78	179	
84	Rachel Levi	13 2	Jewish Boys' and Girls' School, Calcutta.	.....	98	54	177	
					75	97	176	
85	Kenneth de Q. Fink ...	11 1	Doveton College, Calcutta	S. Calcutta ...				
	Richard G. A. Hannah ...	11 11	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling	N. E. Bengal	74	87	176	
	Hilda West ...	13 5	Pratt Memorial School, Calcutta ...	.....	91	57	176	
88	Terence A. Cullen	14 0	Doveton College, Calcutta ...	.....	97	64	175	
89	John B. Ellis	12 7	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling ...	.....	72	79	174	
90	Philip Mackenzie	12 0	Calcutta Boys' School	.....	66	81	172	
91	Mary Boog	12 10	Loretto Boarding and Day School, Entally.	.....	100	46	171	
	Charles Campbell	13 9	Catholic Male Orphanage, Calcutta ...	.....	77	63	171	
93	Charles Knight	12 6	St. Joseph's School ditto ...	.....	74	73	170	
94	Maud Clarke	.....	Calcutta Free School ...	S. Calcutta ...	81	49	169	
	Henry V. d'Cruz	14 0	Doveton College, ditto ...	.....	100	69	169	
	Joseph d'Cruz	11 6	St. Xavier's College, ditto ...	S. Calcutta ...	66	79	169	
	Jane Leeson	15 5	St. Paul's Mission School, ditto ...	.....	106	53	169	
98	Florence H. Thomas ...	14 10	East Indian Railway School, Jamalpur	.....	84	53	166	
99	Alfred W. Price	14 5	Doveton College, Calcutta	.....	79	79	165	
100	Annie C. Coombes	14 11	Protestant European School, Cuttack	.....	76	64	164	
102	Vincent de Ferrier	11 8	St. Xavier's College, Calcutta ...	S. Calcutta ...	98	52	164	
	Winifred Linton	11 9	Calcutta Girls' School	Ditto ...	81	59	158	
	Clarence D. C. Madge ...	14 11	Doveton College, Calcutta	.....	99	50	158	
104	Bridget Burke	14 1	St. Joseph's Convent School, Bankipore.	.....	92	45	156	
	Angelo Sabsa	12 3	St. Xavier's College, Calcutta ...	.....	67	89	156	
106	Alexander D. Bonarjee ...	11 0	Doveton College, ditto ...	.....	95	42	154	
107	Lily Phillips	12 3	Pratt Memorial School, ditto ...	.....	73	54	153	
	Joseph St. J. Stephens ...	9 7	St. Xavier's College, ditto ...	S. Calcutta ...	63	70	153	
109	Harry Caldwell	15 1	St. James' High School, ditto ...	.....	75	53	150	

CALCUTTA,
The 19th December 1885.

A. M. NASH,
Inspector of European Schools, Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

No. 1135B.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Provision Opium to be brought forward for sale by public auction in the year 1886 will consist of about 28,200 chests prepared at the Patna Factory, each chest of which is believed to contain 1 maund 18 seers 12 chittacks of pure opium, besides 9 seers 6 chittacks used for pasting the leaves of the shell, and about 25,800 chests prepared at the Ghazeepore Factory, each chest of which is believed to contain 1 maund 18 seers 12 chittacks of pure opium, besides 9 seers 6 chittacks used for pasting the leaves of the shell; being of the two seasons 1883-84 and 1884-85 in the proportion marginally noted.

OPIUM.
H. A. COCKERELL, ESQ., C.S.I.

Opium manufactured at the Patna Factory.

	Chests.	Chests.
Reserve of 1883-84 ...	10,081	
Supply from 1884-85 ...	18,119	
		28,200

Opium manufactured at the Ghazeepore Factory.

Reserve of 1883-84 ...	8,193	
Supply from 1884-85 ...	17,607	
		25,800
Total ...		54,000

2. The dates on or about which the sales will be held, and the total quantity of opium as well as the respective quantities manufactured at the Patna and Ghazeepore Factories, which will be brought forward for sale every month, are specified below. The Board of Revenue reserve to themselves the right of altering the dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so. In accordance with the notification of the Government of India, No. 2118, dated 22nd July 1885,

2,350 chests of Patna and 2,150 chests of Benares opium will be sold monthly from January to December 1886 :—

DATES.				Chests manufactured at the Patna Factory.	Chests manufactured at the Ghazeepore Factory.	Total chests.
On or about Monday,	4th January	1886	...	2,350	2,150	4,500
On or about Wednesday,	3rd February	,,	...	2,350	2,150	4,500
On or about Wednesday,	3rd March	,,	...	2,350	2,150	4,500
On or about Monday,	5th April	,,	...	2,350	2,150	4,500
On or about Monday,	3rd May	,,	...	2,350	2,150	4,500
On or about Thursday,	3rd June	,,	...	2,350	2,150	4,500
On or about Monday,	5th July	,,	...	2,350	2,150	4,500
On or about Wednesday,	4th August	,,	...	2,350	2,150	4,500
On or about Thursday,	2nd September	,,	...	2,350	2,150	4,500
On or about Wednesday,	22nd ,,	,,	...	2,350	2,150	4,500
On or about Wednesday,	3rd November	,,	...	2,350	2,150	4,500
On or about Thursday,	2nd December	,,	...	2,350	2,150	4,500
		Total	...	28,200	25,800	54,000

The following are the conditions of sale :—

1.—The opium will be sold for exportation by sea only, and no certificate will be granted except to cover such export.

2.—The opium will be ordinarily offered for sale at an upset price of Rs. 800 per chest, and sold to the highest bidder above that price, except under the circumstances for which provision is made by clause 13 of these conditions of sale. The bids must advance by Rs. 5 at a time.

3.—The sale shall commence at the hour of 11 A.M. of the day fixed by previous notification, and shall not be continued after the hour of 5 P.M.; but if at that hour any of the lots advertised for sale shall remain unsold, the sale may, at the discretion of the Board of Revenue, be resumed on the next day following (not being Sunday or a public holiday), at the hour of 11 A.M., and so on until the whole of the remaining lots are disposed of; or, if the whole quantity advertised shall not be sold on the day appointed, the Board of Revenue may dispose of the lots which remain on hand at a future sale.

4.—Each lot shall contain five chests.

5.—A Promissory Note for a sum, calculated according to the scale noted in the margin, shall be taken as a deposit on each lot from the purchaser in the sale-room and before the lot is registered in the sale-book, and all such Promissory Notes shall be redeemed on the part of the purchasers at this Office by Bank of Bengal receipts or by substitution of other public securities of the Government of India, on or before 3-30 P.M. in the afternoon of the fifth day after the sale, provided it does not fall on a Saturday; if it falls on a Saturday, the said notes must be redeemed by 1-30 P.M., or, on the other hand, failing such redemption by the time aforesaid, then the lot or lots for which no Bank of Bengal Receipts or deposit of other public securities as aforesaid shall have been delivered in, shall be re-sold at such time or times and under such conditions of re-sale as the Board of Revenue shall see fit; and all losses and expenses whatsoever attending such re-sale shall be borne and paid by the defaulters, whilst any profit accruing from such re-sale shall be forfeited to Government.

DEPOSIT.
When the amount bid is less than Rs. 1,200 per chest, Rs. 200 per chest.
On bids of Rs. 1,200 and upwards, but less than Rs. 1,600 per chest, Rs. 300 per chest.
On bids of Rs. 1,600 and upwards, but less than Rs. 2,000 per chest, Rs. 400 per chest.
And so on, Rs. 100 being added to the deposit for every bid additional, to the extent of Rs. 400.

6.—The said Promissory Notes shall be absolutely payable in any event, and the amount thereof shall be absolutely forfeited upon such default as before mentioned, and the amount thereof shall not go or be credited in reduction of any loss on re-sale or expenses thereby incurred, but shall be recoverable whether such re-sale shall be had or not, or whether there shall be a loss on such re-sale or not.

7.—The Promissory Notes taken on the day of sale under the fifth condition, if remaining unredeemed at 3-30 P.M. of the fifth day following the day of sale, or 1-30 P.M. if the last day falls on a Saturday, will be placed in the hands of the Solicitor to the Government for realization in such manner as to him shall seem fit.

8.—No tender of money, Bank of Bengal Receipts, or public securities, on account of opium upon which the prescribed deposit may not have been made before the prescribed time in clause 5 on the fifth day following the day of sale will be afterwards accepted. Provided always that money so subsequently tendered may be taken in payment of the said Promissory Note, but such acceptance of money shall in no way entitle the payer thereof to

any right to delivery of the lot or lots in respect whereof the said note was given, or to any of the rights of a purchaser thereof, or release the payer from liability for any unpaid balance of such notes or from the additional liability for the loss and expenses of such re-sale as provided for in clauses No. 5 and No. 6.

9.—The opium advertised for sale shall be paid for not later than by 3-30 P.M. of the fifteenth day from the day of sale. provided it does not fall on a Saturday; if it falls on a Saturday, the opium must be paid for by 1-30 P.M.; and in case any lots of such opium shall not be so paid for and adjusted, then the cash deposit made under the fifth condition, or any public securities that may have been deposited on account of such lots or chests, shall be forfeited, and the opium shall be disposed of on account of Government at such time and in such manner as the Board of Revenue shall think fit; and the first purchaser shall further be required to make good all expenses and any loss or difference of price between that obtained at the re-sale and the amount at which the opium was first purchased, forfeiting all advantages that may arise from such re-sale, and the liability for the loss or difference of price and expenses shall be in addition to, and wholly independent of, the amount of the deposit so forfeited.

10.—Purchasers taking out certificates or orders for the delivery of opium, after making full payment as above prescribed, shall have the option of naming the number of lots of their purchase, which they may desire to be included in each certificate or order; and it is to be clearly understood that the certificates or orders so taken out shall be considered final, and not afterwards changeable for other certificates or orders authorizing the delivery of single lots, or of a different number of lots or chests, whether more or less, than the number of lots or chests originally required to be included in each certificate or order.

11.—No deposit of public securities under the fifth of the present conditions will be received in this office except from the party recorded as the purchaser in the sale-book, or his authorized agent. The receipt for deposit of public securities will be granted only in the name of such purchaser, and the securities so deposited will be returned when payment in full has been made by the said purchaser or his order.

12.—The officer superintending the sale on the part of the Government is empowered to reject, at his discretion, the bid of any individual, unless such individual shall on demand tender at the time a deposit either in Government of India Notes, Bank of Bengal Receipts, or Government Securities, a sum equal to the amount for which a Promissory Note would otherwise be taken under the fifth of these conditions.

13.—With a view to prevent fictitious biddings designed to obstruct the sale, it is hereby notified that the officer of Government superintending the sale shall be competent, at any time during the sale, to withdraw any unsold lot, and immediately to put it up again for sale at a maximum upset price, diminishing the same gradually until a bid is obtained; and the first *bonâ fide* bidder for a lot after it has been offered for sale in the mode here described shall be held and declared to be the purchaser of the said lot, and the officer of Government superintending the sale shall also be competent to dispose, in the same manner, of as many of the subsequent lots as he may think proper, provided always that no lot shall be sold below the minimum price of Rs. 800 specified in the second of these conditions.

14.—The purchaser of any lot shall have the option of naming and purchasing in immediate succession, at the same price and under the same conditions, any number of lots of the same Agency opium not exceeding altogether twenty-five lots, provided always that there remain a sufficient number of lots of the opium to complete the said twenty-five.

15.—In the event of any dispute or difference touching or concerning any matter or question arising out of the sale of the opium included in this notification, or adjustment of the account thereof, the same shall and may be tried and decided in the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

16.—The following papers will be exhibited for inspection on the day of sale, or may be seen previously to that date by personal application at the Office of the Board of Revenue:—No. 1, certificate of the opium advertised for sale; No. 2, report of the examination of such opium.

17.—The public are hereby informed that in providing the investment of the opium manufactured at the Patna Factory and the opium manufactured at the Ghazeepore Factory for the year 1884-85, the same precautions have been taken as those which have been observed during past years to have the drug procured and sent down in a pure state, to have only the prescribed quantity of leaves used in forming the cakes, and to have the due proportion of opium put into each cake. An account of the weight of the drug when packed at the Patna and Ghazeepore Factories, and a statement of the average weight of the chests, indiscriminately taken, for the purpose of comparison, from the despatches on arrival at Calcutta, may be seen on personal application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

18.—Any further information respecting weight or quality of the opium advertised for sale that may be desired by parties connected with the trade will, as heretofore, be furnished to them on personal application at the Office of the Board of Revenue. But, in accordance with established usage, under no circumstances will the Board of Revenue entertain or recognize any claim to compensation for loss from any alleged deficiency of weight, abstraction of opium, or adulteration of the drug, which may be preferred on reference to chests after the sale and delivery of the opium for shipment.

By order of the Board of Revenue, L.P.,

C. A. SAMUELLS, *Offg. Secretary.*

FORT WILLIAM, *the 30th November* 1885.

No. 1136B.

NOTICE is hereby given that the First Sale of Opium, the Provision of 1883-84 will be held at the Government Opium Sale-room, No. 2, Bankshall-street, on Monday the 4th January 1886, at 11 A.M., and will comprise 4,500 chests, viz.—

	Chests.
Opium manufactured at the Patna Factory	2,350
Ditto at the Ghazeepore Factory	2,150
Total ...	4,500

2nd. The general conditions of the sale now advertised will be the same as usual. They may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 30th November 1885, and published in the *Government* and *Exchange Gazettes*, or on personal application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3rd. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 9th and 19th January 1886, respectively, that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other public securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the sale-room will be received after 1-30 P.M. of Saturday, the 9th January 1886, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 3-30 P.M. of Tuesday, the 19th January 1886.

4th. In addition to the quantity above advertised for sale, the following quantities, more or less, of the opium manufactured at the Patna and Ghazeepore Factories will be brought to sale in the ensuing year about the dates specified below. The Board of Revenue, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so.

DATES.	Manufactured at the Patna Factory, about chests.	Manufactured at the Ghazeepore Factory, about chests.	Total, about chests.
On or about Wednesday, 3rd February 1886 ...	2,350	2,150	4,500
On or about Wednesday, 3rd March ,, ...	2,350	2,150	4,500
On or about Monday, 5th April ,, ...	2,350	2,150	4,500
On or about Monday, 3rd May ,, ...	2,350	2,150	4,500
On or about Thursday, 3rd June ,, ...	2,350	2, 50	4,500
On or about Monday, 5th July ,, ...	2,350	2,150	4,500
On or about Wednesday, 4th August ,, ...	2,350	2,150	4,500
On or about Thursday, 2nd September ,, ...	2,350	2,150	4,500
On or about Wednesday, 22nd ,, ,, ...	2,350	2,150	4,500
On or about Wednesday, 3rd November ,, ...	2,350	2,150	4,500
On or about Thursday, 2nd December ,, ...	2,350	2,150	4,500
Total ...	25,850	23,650	49,500

By order of the Board of Revenue, L. P.,

C. A. SAMUELLS, *Offg. Secretary.*

BOARD OF REVENUE, L.P., FORT WILLIAM, *the 1st December* 1885.

No. 1167B.

APPLICATION for tickets of admission to the Opium Sale Rooms, for the year 1886, should be made at the Office of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, on or after the 19th instant.

OPIUM.
H. A. Cockerell, Esq., C.S.I.

Tickets for the year 1885, which have not already been surrendered, should be returned.

By order of the Board of Revenue, L. P.,

C. A. SAMUELLS, *Offg. Secretary*

CALCUTTA, *the 9th December* 1885.

Statement showing the Importation of Salt (Private Property) in Bond and Afloat on the River Hooghly subject to Customs Duty on the 15th December 1885.

DESCRIPTION OF SALT.	Government golahs.	Private golahs.	Afloat.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Liverpool Punga	1,15,869	.....	6,85,372	8,01,241
Italian Kurkutch	3,31,980	.....	... ...	3,31,980
Bombay ditto	42,273	.....	49,180	91,453
Arabian and Persian Gulfs Kurkutch and Muscat Rock ...	1,41,825	.....	38,432	1,80,257
Total ...	6,31,947	.....	7,72,984	14,04,931

By order of the Board of Revenue, L. P.,

J. S. ARMSTRONG, *Collector of Customs.*

CUSTOM HOUSE, CALCUTTA, *the 22nd December* 1885.

[REGISTERED No. 29.]

No. 52 of 1885.

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1885.

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PART I.

Orders and Notifications by the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, the High Court, Government Treasury, &c.

ORDERS BY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated Calcutta, the 30th December 1885.

THE Lieutenant-Governor appoints Saturday, the 2nd January 1886, at noon, as the time, and the Bengal Council Chamber at Dalhousie Square, North, as the place, for a Meeting of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, and hereby summons the several Members of the said Council to attend the said Meeting at the time and place appointed.

C. H. REILY,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 4345A.

GENERAL.—*The 22nd December* 1885.—Mr. A. Borooah, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Tipperah, is allowed leave for three months, under section 77, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 15th January 1886.

The 29th December 1885.—In modification of the order of the 10th November last, Moulvie Shere Ali, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Patna, is transferred to the district of Shahabad, and is posted to the Sudder station of that district.

Baboo Purna Chandra Nag is appointed to act as a Sub-Deputy Collector in the district of Chittagong, and is placed in charge of the Island of Kutubdya, during the absence, on deputation, of Baboo Doorga Churn Ghose, or until further orders, with effect from the date on which he joined his appointment.

Mr. E. H. C. Walsh, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Sarun, was on leave, under section 72, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, from the 20th November to the 9th December 1885, both days inclusive.

Baboo Khetter Mohun Mitter, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Lohardugga, is transferred to the Sudder station of the district of Patna.

Baboo Atal Behary Moitra, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Pooree, on leave, is transferred to the Sudder station of the district of Lohardugga.

Baboo Bogolanund Mookerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is promoted temporarily to the fourth grade of Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, with effect from the 1st November 1885, but will continue to be employed, until further orders, on special duty.

Mr. H. R. Reily, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is promoted temporarily to the fourth grade of Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, with effect from the 1st November 1885, *vice* Baboo Bogolanund Mookerjee, on special duty.

Mr. Reily will continue to be employed, until further orders, on special duty.

Mr. H. B. Beames, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is promoted temporarily to the fourth grade of Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, with effect from the 1st November 1885, *vice* Mr. H. R. Reily, on special duty.

Mr. Beames will continue to be employed, until further orders, in the Registration Department.

Baboo Ram Anugrah Narayan Singh, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is promoted temporarily to the sixth grade of Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, with effect from the 14th November 1885, but will continue to be employed, until further orders, on excise work.

Baboo Poorno Chunder Chatterjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Diamond Harbour, 24-Pergunnahs, is appointed to have charge of the Basirhat sub-division of that district.

Baboo Abinash Churn Mullick, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Basirhat, 24-Pergunnahs, is appointed to have charge of the Diamond Harbour sub-division of that district.

POLICE.—*The 29th December* 1885.—Mr. A. S. Judge, Assistant Superintendent of Police, is posted to Sarun.

MARINE.—*The 17th December* 1885.—Mr. E. Workman, Officiating Port Officer of False Point and Pooree, is confirmed in that appointment.

ERRATUM.—*The 29th December* 1885.—In the order of the 14th instant, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 16th idem, authorizing Mr. N Warde-Jones, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rampore Hât, Beerbhoom, to draw the prescribed reward of Rs. 1,000 for having passed an examination in the Santhali language, *for* "Temporary Deputy Magistrate" *read* "Deputy Magistrate."

The following notifications are republished from the *Assam Gazette*:—

No. 376.—*The 19th December* 1885.—Mr. J. D Anderson, Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Sibságar, is declared by the Secretary to the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, to have passed in Bengali by the Higher Proficiency Standard at an examination held at Calcutta on the 5th, 6th, and 7th October 1885, as laid down in G. O. G. G. No. I., dated the 2nd January 1880.

No. 377.—On the report of the Central Examination Committee, the Officiating Chief Commissioner directs the publication, for general information, of the result of the half-yearly examination of Assistant Commissioners, Extra Assistant Commissioners, and others, held on the 2nd November 1885 and the following days:—

	Subject in which passed.	
	Higher Standard.	Lower Standard
Mr. P. C. Lyon	Bengali	.....

F. B. PEACOCK,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 21st December 1885.—With reference to the Resolutions of this Government, dated respectively the 12th and the 18th June 1885, it is hereby notified that the subjects of examination for admission into the Subordinate Executive Service and the Opium Department will be taken up on the dates and in the order mentioned below. The examination will be held in Calcutta at the Senate House of the Calcutta University:—

JANUARY 1886.

	18TH.		19TH.		20TH.		21ST.
	Morning.	Afternoon.	Morning.	Afternoon.	Morning.	Afternoon.	Morning.
Subordinate Executive Service.	Essay... 10 A.M. to 12-30 P.M.	Arithmetic and Geography. 2 P.M. to 4 P.M.	Regulations I, VIII and XIX of 1793, Act VIII of 1885, and Field's Introduction to the Regulations. 10 A.M. to 12-30 P.M.	Regulations VII of 1822, IX and XI of 1825, and IX of 1833; Act X of 1870; the Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.	Précis writing and Bengali or Hindi translation. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.	Letter drafting. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.	Drawing and surveying. 10 A.M. to 12-30 P.M.
Opium Department.	Essay... 10 A.M. to 12-30 P.M.	Arithmetic and Algebra. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.	English History and Literature; Indian History. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.	Geography ... 2 P.M. to 4-30 P.M.	Hindustani 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.	.....	.....

F. B. PEACOCK,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 23rd December 1885.—After considering a report submitted and proposal made by the Collector of Midnapore under section 11 of Act II of 1882, regarding construction of a sluice in the Takkavi embankment on the right bank of the Toppa Khal at Khonadihi, in the Midnapore district, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct, under section 14 of Act II (B.C.) of 1882, that the proposed work shall be carried out in accordance with plans and specifications which have been approved in the Public Works Department at an estimated cost of Rs. 4,469, to be recovered, under section 58 of the Act, from persons interested in the work.

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 16th December 1885.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information.

J. WARE EDGAR,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, MUNICIPAL (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.—(No. 78.)

CEYLON—EAST COAST.

BATTICALOA.

Alteration in position of the Batticaloa light.

WITH reference to this Department Notice to Mariners, No. 56 of the 1st October 1885, the following information relating to the light now exhibited at Batticaloa, East coast of Ceylon, has been received from the Colonial Secretary, Colombo.

The light, a *fixed* white light, is elevated 50 feet above the sea, and should be visible in clear weather from a distance of 8 miles.

It is exhibited from a new flagstaff erected on the mainland at the watch-house near the Bar, about 5½ cables W ½ N from the old flagstaff site, which was on the spit on the East side of the Batticaloa lake.

By direction of the Government of Bengal,

ARTHUR W. STIFFE, *Captain*, I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

PORT OFFICE, *Calcutta, the 12th December* 1885.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 22nd December 1885.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information.

J. WARE EDGAR,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, MUNICIPAL (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—(No. 82.)

BAY OF BENGAL.

SANDHEADS.

Alteration of Lights.

NOTICE has been given by the Port Commissioners of Calcutta that on and after the 1st July 1886 the following alterations will be made in the lights exhibited by the undermentioned light-vessels marking the approaches to the river Hooghly :—

Eastern Channel Light-vessel.

This light will be altered to a single flashing white light in periods of thirty seconds, the duration of each flash being about five seconds, and the dark interval about twenty-five seconds.

During the south-west monsoon, or from 15th March to 31st October, a blue light will be burnt every half hour between 7 P.M. and 5 A.M. In the north-east monsoon, or from 1st November to 14th March, a blue light will be burnt every hour between 7 P.M. and 5 A.M.

Pilot's Ridge Light-vessel.

This light will be altered to a single flashing white light in periods of sixty seconds, the duration of each flash being about ten seconds, and of the dark interval fifty seconds.

This light will only be shown from the 15th March to the 31st October, inclusive. A blue light will be burnt every hour between 7 P.M. and 5 A.M.

By direction of the Government of Bengal,

ARTHUR W. STIFFE,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 11th December 1885.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information.

J. WARE EDGAR,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, MUNICIPAL (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.—(No. 77.)

BAY OF BENGAL.

Floating wreck S. W. of Cheduba Island.

THE Master of the steam-ship *Goalpara* reports that on the 29th November 1885 he passed a *boat* (sharp at both ends, of about 30 to 35 tons burthen) awash, something like a Lakadivh boat, with no deck on her, in latitude 17° 18′ N. longitude 92° 25′ E.

By direction of the Government of Bengal,

ARTHUR W. STIFFE, *Capt.* I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

PORT OFFICE, *Calcutta, the 8th December* 1885.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 14th December 1885.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information.

J. WARE EDGAR,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, MUNICIPAL (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—(No. 79.)

CEYLON—EAST COAST.

Trincomali Harbour.

VESSELS prohibited from anchoring near the Sub-Marine Mining Operation between Ostenburg Point and Little Sober Island.

The Colonial Secretary, Colombo, has intimated that on and after the 1st December 1885, until the 28th February 1886, a *red* buoy, with a red flag and the words "Torpedo

Buoy" painted on it, will be placed at the entrance to Trincomali Harbour between Ostenburg Point and Little Sober Island to mark the boundary of the Sub-Marine Mining Field.

The buoy is laid at a distance of 309 yards from Little Sober Island, the waterway between the buoy and Ostenburg Point being obstructed by mines.

Caution.—Masters of vessels and others are warned that they should pass between the buoy and Little Sober Island.

By direction of the Government of Bengal,
ARTHUR W. STIFFE, *Captain*, I. M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta

PORT OFFICE, *Calcutta, the 14th December* 1885.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 4346A.

The 24th December 1885.—The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed to be Honorary Magistrates for the Benches at Brahmanbarriah and Chandpore, respectively, in the district of Tipperah, and are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class:—

In the Bench at Brahmanbarriah.

Baboo Ambica Charan Gupta.	Moonshi Johiruddin.
,, Kali Nath Nandi.	Syed Sajedar Rohaman.
,, Guru Das Chuckerbutty.	Dewan Marluz Ali.
,, Chandra Kumar Dutt.	Moonshi Rohimuddin.

In the Bench at Chandpore.

Baboo Gobind Chandra Bose. | Baboo Guru Charan Ghose.
Moulvie Mahomed Ibrahim Hossein.

The 28th December 1885.—Under section 5 of the Bengal Civil Courts Act (VI of 1871), the Lieutenant-Governor appoints Mr. F. R. S. Collier, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Manbhoom, to be a Subordinate Judge.

The following officers are vested with powers under section 110 of the Code of Criminal Procedure:—

Mr. A. T. A. Shaw, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Durbhunga.
Baboo Burhandeo Narain, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Durbhunga.

The 29th December 1885.—Baboo Manmatha Nath Mookerjee, 2nd Munsif of Attia, in the district of Mymensingh, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Tipperah, to be ordinarily stationed at Gouripura, with effect from the date on which he joined his appointment.

Baboo Manmatha Nath Mookerjee is vested with the powers of a Small Cause Court Judge for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 50 within the local limits of the Gouripura Munsifi.

Baboo Jogendra Lall Choudhri is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Mymensingh, to be ordinarily stationed at Attia, but will continue to act, until further orders, as an Additional Munsif of Magurah in the district of Jessore.

Mr. C. J. O'Donnell, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Nuddea, is vested with powers under sections 110, 133, 143, 144, 174, 186, 191, 260, and 524 of Act X of 1882.

Baboo Prasanna Coomar Ghose, Munsif of Jungypore, Moorshedabad, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Backergunge, to be ordinarily stationed at Burrisal as 2nd Munsif.

Baboo Jadupati Banerjee, 2nd Munsif of Burrisal, Backergunge, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Moorshedabad, to be ordinarily stationed at Jungypore, and is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 50 within the local limits of that Munsifi.

F. B. PEACOCK,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—BENGAL.

ESTABLISHMENT.

The 28th December 1885.

No. 500.—*Transfer.*—Mr. M. J. J. P. Norman, Executive Engineer, third grade, is, on return from privilege leave, transferred in the interests of the public service from the Orissa to the Sone Circle.

The 29th December 1885.

No. 501.—*Notification.*—Mr. C. W. Odling, Executive Engineer, first grade, is temporarily attached to the office of the Chief Engineer, Bengal, with effect from the 22nd instant.

J. M. McNEILE, *Col.*, R.E.,
Joint-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Dept.

ESTABLISHMENT.

The 29th December 1885.

No. 502.—*Transfer.*—Baboo Krishna Chundra Bandopadhya, Assistant Engineer, first grade, is transferred in the interests of the public service from the Bhagulpore to the Patna Division.

No. 503.—*Leave.*—Baboo Rakhal Dass Chatterjee, Assistant Engineer, first grade, is granted leave on medical certificate for five months and 21 days from 12th September 1885 in commutation and extension of the privilege leave granted to him in Public Works Department Notification No. 298, dated 20th July last.

No. 504.—*Reversion.*—The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to make the following reversion in the Engineer establishment with effect from the date specified.—

Name.	From.	To.	Date.
Mr. E. R. Gardiner	Executive Engineer, 4th grade (temporary rank).	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	23rd December 1885.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

The 29th December 1885.

No. 505.—*Declaration.*—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for new Government office buildings, in kismats Anderkilla and Tamakumundi, in the town of Chittagong, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 22 acres 2 roods and 26 poles, or 68 bigahs 10 cottahs and 14 dhoors, bounded on the north by the settlement office land and the line of fence separating it from the land of Mr. Teixeira's house, on the west by Tempest hill, on the south by the public road, and on the east by the public road and the lands taken up for the Municipal School, Road Cess, and Joint-Magistrate's offices, is required within the aforesaid town of Chittagong.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

RAILWAY.

The 29th December 1885.

No. 506.—*Declaration.*—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that additional land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the Junction Railway of the Hooghly Bridge on the west or Hooghly side of the river in the villages of Bally Gholeghat, Jamin Shahabad, and Pathalia *alias* Kapashdanga, pergunnah Arsha, zillah Hooghly, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose eight detached pieces of land, measuring more or less 7 beegahs 19 cottahs 6 chittacks of standard measurement, are required within the aforesaid villages of Bally Gholeghat, Jamin Shahabad, and Pathalia *alias* Kapashdanga.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

S. T. TREVOR, *Col.*, R.E.,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Dept.

JAIL DEPARTMENT.

No. 12357, *dated 29th December* 1885.—Assistant Surgeon Raj Mohun Banerjee made over charge of the Bankoora Jail to Brigade-Surgeon J. H. Thornton on the forenoon of the 26th December 1885.

J. W. HANLON,
For Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

No. 9697.—*The 21st December* 1885.—Assistant Surgeon Brojo Nath Chowdry, a Supernumerary at the Presidency, is allowed leave for two months and twenty days, under section 72, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 1st December 1885.

No. 9795.—*The 22nd December* 1885.—Assistant Surgeon Surjya Kumar Ghosh, in temporary medical charge of the sub-division at Giridi, is allowed leave for 27 days, under section 72, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code.

No. 9797.—*The 22nd December* 1885.—Assistant Surgeon Annoda Prossad Mozumdar, a Supernumerary at the Presidency, is appointed temporarily to have medical charge of the sub-division at Giridi, during the absence, on deputation, of Assistant Surgeon Nidhu Lal Haldar.

A. J. COWIE, M.D.,
Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal.

SMALL CAUSE COURT NOTICE.

UNDER section 14, Act XI of 1865, notice is hereby given that, subject to the orders of Government, the Judge of the Small Cause Courts of Dacca and Moonsheegunge will, in the month of January next, sit at Moonsheegunge from the 18th to the 23rd, and at Dacca the rest of the days of the month, Sundays and holidays excepted.

KANIE LALL MOOKERJEE, *Judge.*

MOONSHEEGUNGE SMALL CAUSE COURT, *the 23rd December* 1885.

TREASURY NOTICE.

DEPUTY COLLECTOR BABOO KALI PUDDO MOOKERJEE has been placed in charge of the Pooree Treasury, and is authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

POORNO CHUNDER ROY, *Personal Assistant to the Commissioner.*

ORISSA COMMR.'S OFFICE, *dated Cuttack, the 21st December* 1885.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Subordinate Educational Service.

The 28th December 1885.—Baboo Beni Madhab Mukerjea, Fourth Assistant in the Office of the Director of Public Instruction (class V), is allowed leave of absence for two months, under section 72, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 19th November last.

Mr. H. A. Lane, M.A., is appointed temporarily to be a Lecturer in the Krishnaghur College and *sub pro tempore* to class V, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Deb Sankar Day, M.A., or until further orders.

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,
Offg. Director of Public Instruction.

REVISED NOTICE.

UNDER Rule 8 of the Junior Scholarship Rules approved by Government in its Resolution of 26th July 1882, it is hereby notified that of the 18 Junior Scholarships allotted to the Dacca Division, the six second grade scholarships will be awarded to those candidates who stand highest in order of merit in the divisional list in the examination to be held in April 1886, and the remaining twelve third grade scholarships will be distributed as follows:—

Dacca	3
Furreedpore	2
Backergunge	3
Mymensingh	4
Total ...	12

W. R. LARMINIE, *Offg. Commissioner.*

Government Engineering College.

AN examination for admission to the Mechanical Apprentice Department will be held a the College on Monday and Tuesday, the 18th and 19th January 1886.

Candidates must apply in writing to the Principal of the College, not later than the 10t January 1886, for permission to appear at the examination, enclosing a certificate of goo conduct and a certificate of age.

For admission to this department, candidates must be between the ages of 15 and 1 years.

The subjects of examination are—

Arithmetic ...	... ...	The whole.
Algebra ...	... ...	To simple equations.
Euclid ...	... ...	Books I and II.

English Grammar and Composition.

Every applicant, before admission to the College, will be examined by the College Surgeon as to his physical strength, fitness for manual labour, and eyesight. If this officer's report is unsatisfactory, the applicant will not be admitted.

Further particulars will be supplied on application to the Principal of the College.

S. F. DOWNING,

SERPORE, *the 5th December* 1885. *Principal, Government Engineering College.*

NOTIFICATIONS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

No. 1211B.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Second Sale of Opium, the Provision of 1883-84, will be held at the Government Opium Sale-room, No. 2, Bankshall-street, on Wednesday, the 3rd February 1886, at 11 A.M., and will comprise 4,500 chests, viz. :—

	Chests.
Opium manufactured at the Patna Factory	2,350
Do. do. at the Ghazeepore Factory	2,150
Total ...	4,500

2nd. The general conditions of the sale now advertised will be the same as usual. They may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 30th November 1885, and published in the *Government* and *Exchange Gazettes*, or on personal application at the office of the Board of Revenue.

3rd. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 8th and 18th February 1886, respectively, that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other public securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the sale-room will be received after 3-30 P.M. of Monday, the 8th February 1886, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 3-30 P.M. of Thursday, the 18th February 1886.

4th. In addition to the quantity above advertised for sale, the following quantities, more or less, of the opium manufactured at the Patna and Ghazeepore Factories will be brought to sale up to December next about the dates specified below. The Board of Revenue, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so :—

DATES.	Manufactured at the Patna Factory, about chests.	Manufactured at the Ghazeepore Factory, about chests.	Total, about chests.
On or about Wednesday, 3rd March 1886	2,350	2,150	4,500
On or about Monday, 5th April ,,	2,350	2,150	4,500
On or about Monday, 3rd May ,,	2,350	2,150	4,500
On or about Thursday, 3rd June ,,	2,350	2,150	4,500
On or about Monday, 5th July ,,	2,350	2,150	4,500
On or about Wednesday, 4th August ,,	2,350	2,150	4,500
On or about Thursday, 2nd September ,,	2,350	2,150	4,500
On or about Wednesday 22nd ,, ,,	2,350	2,150	4,500
On or about Wednesday, 3rd November ,,	2,350	2,150	4,500
On or about Thursday, 2nd December ,,	2,350	2,150	4,500
Total ...	23,500	21,500	45,000

By order of the Board of Revenue, L.P.,

C. A. SAMUELLS, *Offg. Secretary.*

BOARD OF REVENUE, L.P., *Fort William, the 29th December* 1885.

No. 1135B.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Provision Opium to be brought forward for sale by public auction in the year 1886 will consist of about 28,200 chests prepared at the Patna Factory, each chest of which is believed to contain 1 maund 18 seers 12 chittacks of pure opium, besides 9 seers 6 chittacks used for pasting the leaves of the shell, and about 25,800 chests prepared at the Ghazeepore Factory, each chest of which is believed to contain 1 maund 18 seers 12 chittacks of pure opium, besides 9 seers 6 chittacks used for pasting the leaves of the shell; being of the two seasons 1883-84 and 1884-85 in the proportion marginally noted.

OPIUM.
H. A. COCKERELL, ESQ., C.S.I.

Opium manufactured at the Patna Factory.

	Chests.	Chests.
Reserve of 1883-84 ...	10,081	
Supply from 1884-85 ...	18,119	
		28,200

Opium manufactured at the Ghazeepore Factory.

Reserve of 1883-84 ...	8,193	
Supply from 1884-85 ...	17,607	
		25,800
Total ...		54,000

2. The dates on or about which the sales will be held, and the total quantity of opium as well as the respective quantities manufactured at the Patna and Ghazeepore Factories, which will be brought forward for sale every month, are specified below. The Board of Revenue reserve to themselves the right of altering the dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so. In accordance with the notification of the Government of India, No. 2118, dated 22nd July 1885, 2,350 chests of Patna and 2,150 chests of Benares opium will be sold monthly from January to December 1886 :—

DATES.				Chests manufactured at the Patna Factory.	Chests manufactured at the Ghazeepore Factory.	Total chests.
On or about Monday,	4th January	1886	...	2,350	2,150	4,500
On or about Wednesday,	3rd February	,,	...	2,350	2,150	4,500
On or about Wednesday,	3rd March	,,	...	2,350	2,150	4,500
On or about Monday,	5th April	,,	...	2,350	2,150	4,500
On or about Monday,	3rd May	,,	...	2,350	2,150	4,500
On or about Thursday,	3rd June	,,	...	2,350	2,150	4,500
On or about Monday,	5th July	,,	...	2,350	2,150	4,500
On or about Wednesday,	4th August	,,	...	2,350	2,150	4,500
On or about Thursday,	2nd September	,,	...	2,350	2,150	4,500
On or about Wednesday,	22nd ,,	,,	...	2,350	2,150	4,500
On or about Wednesday,	3rd November	,,	...	2,350	2,150	4,500
On or about Thursday,	2nd December	,,	...	2,350	2,150	4,500
		Total	...	28,200	25,800	54,000

The following are the conditions of sale :—

1.—The opium will be sold for exportation by sea only, and no certificate will be granted except to cover such export.

2.—The opium will be ordinarily offered for sale at an upset price of Rs. 800 per chest, and sold to the highest bidder above that price, except under the circumstances for which provision is made by clause 13 of these conditions of sale. The bids must advance by Rs. 5 at a time.

3.—The sale shall commence at the hour of 11 A.M. of the day fixed by previous notification, and shall not be continued after the hour of 5 P.M.; but if at that hour any of the lots advertised for sale shall remain unsold, the sale may, at the discretion of the Board of Revenue, be resumed on the next day following (not being Sunday or a public holiday), at the hour of 11 A.M., and so on until the whole of the remaining lots are disposed of; or, if the whole quantity advertised shall not be sold on the day appointed, the Board of Revenue may dispose of the lots which remain on hand at a future sale.

4.—Each lot shall contain five chests.

5.—A Promissory Note for a sum, calculated according to the scale noted in the margin, shall be taken as a deposit on each lot from the purchaser in the sale-room and before the lot is registered in the sale-book, and all such Promissory Notes shall be redeemed on the part of the purchasers at this Office by Bank of Bengal receipts or by substitution of other public securities of the Government of India, on or before 3-30 P.M. in the afternoon of the fifth day after the sale, provided it does not fall on a Saturday; if it falls on a Saturday, the said notes must be redeemed by 1-30 P.M., or, on the other hand, failing such redemption by the time aforesaid, then the lot or lots for which no Bank of Bengal Receipts or deposit of other public securities as aforesaid shall have been delivered

DEPOSIT.
When the amount bid is less than Rs. 1,200 per chest, Rs. 200 per chest.
On bids of Rs. 1,200 and upwards, but less than Rs. 1,600 per chest, Rs. 300 per chest.
On bids of Rs. 1,600 and upwards, but less than Rs. 2,000 per chest, Rs. 400 per chest.
And so on, Rs. 100 being added to the deposit for every bid additional, to the extent of Rs. 400.

in, shall be re-sold at such time or times and under such conditions of re-sale as the Board of Revenue shall see fit; and all losses and expenses whatsoever attending such re-sale shall be borne and paid by the defaulters, whilst any profit accruing from such re-sale shall be forfeited to Government.

6.—The said Promissory Notes shall be absolutely payable in any event, and the amount thereof shall be absolutely forfeited upon such default as before mentioned, and the amount thereof shall not go or be credited in reduction of any loss on re-sale or expenses thereby incurred, but shall be recoverable whether such re-sale shall be had or not, or whether there shall be a loss on such re-sale or not.

7.—The Promissory Notes taken on the day of sale under the fifth condition, if remaining unredeemed at 3-30 P.M. of the fifth day following the day of sale, or 1-30 P.M. if the last day falls on a Saturday, will be placed in the hands of the Solicitor to the Government for realization in such manner as to him shall seem fit.

8.—No tender of money, Bank of Bengal Receipts, or public securities, on account of opium upon which the prescribed deposit may not have been made before the prescribed time in clause 5 on the fifth day following the day of sale will be afterwards accepted. Provided always that money so subsequently tendered may be taken in payment of the said Promissory Note, but such acceptance of money shall in no way entitle the payer thereof to any right to delivery of the lot or lots in respect whereof the said note was given, or to any of the rights of a purchaser thereof, or release the payer from liability for any unpaid balance of such notes or from the additional liability for the loss and expenses of such re-sale as provided for in clauses No. 5 and No. 6.

9.—The opium advertised for sale shall be paid for not later than by 3-30 P.M. of the fifteenth day from the day of sale, provided it does not fall on a Saturday; if it falls on a Saturday, the opium must be paid for by 1-30 P.M.; and in case any lots of such opium shall not be so paid for and adjusted, then the cash deposit made under the fifth condition, or any public securities that may have been deposited on account of such lots or chests, shall be forfeited, and the opium shall be disposed of on account of Government at such time and in such manner as the Board of Revenue shall think fit; and the first purchaser shall further be required to make good all expenses and any loss or difference of price between that obtained at the re-sale and the amount at which the opium was first purchased, forfeiting all advantages that may arise from such re-sale, and the liability for the loss or difference of price and expenses shall be in addition to, and wholly independent of, the amount of the deposit so forfeited.

10.—Purchasers taking out certificates or orders for the delivery of opium, after making full payment as above prescribed, shall have the option of naming the number of lots of their purchase, which they may desire to be included in each certificate or order; and it is to be clearly understood that the certificates or orders so taken out shall be considered final, and not afterwards changeable for other certificates or orders authorizing the delivery of single lots, or of a different number of lots or chests, whether more or less, than the number of lots or chests originally required to be included in each certificate or order.

11.—No deposit of public securities under the fifth of the present conditions will be received in this office except from the party recorded as the purchaser in the sale-book, or his authorized agent. The receipt for deposit of public securities will be granted only in the name of such purchaser, and the securities so deposited will be returned when payment in full has been made by the said purchaser or his order.

12.—The officer superintending the sale on the part of the Government is empowered to reject, at his discretion, the bid of any individual, unless such individual shall on demand tender at the time a deposit either in Government of India Notes, Bank of Bengal Receipts, or Government Securities, a sum equal to the amount for which a Promissory Note would otherwise be taken under the fifth of these conditions.

13.—With a view to prevent fictitious biddings designed to obstruct the sale, it is hereby notified that the officer of Government superintending the sale shall be competent, at any time during the sale, to withdraw any unsold lot, and immediately to put it up again for sale at a maximum upset price, diminishing the same gradually until a bid is obtained; and the first *bonâ fide* bidder for a lot after it has been offered for sale in the mode here described shall be held and declared to be the purchaser of the said lot, and the officer of Government superintending the sale shall also be competent to dispose, in the same manner, of as many of the subsequent lots as he may think proper, provided always that no lot shall be sold below the minimum price of Rs. 800 specified in the second of these conditions.

14.—The purchaser of any lot shall have the option of naming and purchasing in immediate succession, at the same price and under the same conditions, any number of lots of the same Agency opium not exceeding altogether twenty-five lots, provided always that there remain a sufficient number of lots of the opium to complete the said twenty-five.

15.—In the event of any dispute or difference touching or concerning any matter or question arising out of the sale of the opium included in this notification, or adjustment of the account thereof, the same shall and may be tried and decided in the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

16.—The following papers will be exhibited for inspection on the day of sale, or may be seen previously to that date by personal application at the Office of the Board of Revenue:—No. 1, certificate of the opium advertised for sale; No. 2, report of the examination of such opium.

17.—The public are hereby informed that in providing the investment of the opium manufactured at the Patna Factory and the opium manufactured at the Ghazeepore Factory for the year 1884-85, the same precautions have been taken as those which have been observed during past years to have the drug procured and sent down in a pure state, to have only the prescribed quantity of leaves used in forming the cakes, and to have the due proportion of opium put into each cake. An account of the weight of the drug when packed at the Patna and Ghazeepore Factories, and a statement of the average weight of the chests, indiscriminately taken, for the purpose of comparison, from the despatches on arrival at Calcutta, may be seen on personal application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

18.—Any further information respecting weight or quality of the opium advertised for sale that may be desired by parties connected with the trade will, as heretofore, be furnished to them on personal application at the Office of the Board of Revenue. But, in accordance with established usage, under no circumstances will the Board of Revenue entertain or recognize any claim to compensation for loss from any alleged deficiency of weight, abstraction of opium, or adulteration of the drug, which may be preferred on reference to chests after the sale and delivery of the opium for shipment.

By order of the Board of Revenue, L. P.,

C. A. SAMUELLS, *Offg. Secretary.*

FORT WILLIAM, *the 30th November* 1885.

No. 1136B.

NOTICE is hereby given that the First Sale of Opium, the Provision of 1883-84 will be held at the Government Opium Sale-room, No. 2, Bankshall-street, on Monday the 4th January 1886, at 11 A.M., and will comprise 4,500 chests, viz.—

	Chests.
Opium manufactured at the Patna Factory	2,350
Ditto at the Ghazeepore Factory	2,150
Total ...	4,500

2nd. The general conditions of the sale now advertised will be the same as usual. They may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 30th November 1885, and published in the *Government* and *Exchange Gazettes*, or on personal application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3rd. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 9th and 19th January 1886, respectively, that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other public securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the sale-room will be received after 1-30 P.M. of Saturday, the 9th January 1886, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 3-30 P.M. of Tuesday, the 19th January 1886.

4th. In addition to the quantity above advertised for sale, the following quantities, more or less, of the opium manufactured at the Patna and Ghazeepore Factories will be brought to sale in the ensuing year about the dates specified below. The Board of Revenue, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so.

DATES.	Manufactured at the Patna Factory, about chests.	Manufactured at the Ghazeepore Factory, about chests.	Total, about chests.
On or about Wednesday, 3rd February 1886 ...	2,350	2,150	4,500
On or about Wednesday, 3rd March ,, ...	2,350	2,150	4,500
On or about Monday, 5th April ,, ...	2,350	2,150	4,500
On or about Monday, 3rd May ,, ...	2,350	2,150	4,500
On or about Thursday, 3rd June ,, ...	2,350	2, 50	4,500
On or about Monday, 5th July ,, ...	2.350	2,150	4,500
On or about Wednesday, 4th August ,, ...	2.350	2.150	4,500
On or about Thursday, 2nd September ,, ...	2,350	2.150	4,500
On or about Wednesday, 22nd ,, ,, ...	2 350	2,150	4,500
On or about Wednesday, 3rd November ,, ...	2,350	2 150	4,500
On or about Thursday, 2nd December ,, ...	2,350	2,150	4,500
Total ...	25,850	23,650	49,500

By order of the Board of Revenue, L. P.,

C. A. SAMUELLS, *Offg. Secretary.*

BOARD OF REVENUE, L.P., FORT WILLIAM, *the 1st December* 1885.

No. 1167B.

OPIUM. H. A. Cockerell, ESQ., C.S.I.

APPLICATION for tickets of admission to the Opium Sale Rooms, for the year 1886, should be made at the Office of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, on or after the 19th instant.

Tickets for the year 1885, which have not already been surrendered, should be returned.

By order of the Board of Revenue, L. P.,
C. A. SAMUELLS, *Offg. Secretary.*

CALCUTTA, *the 9th December* 1885.

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, 1885.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India, &c.

[*Reprinted from the Gazette of India.*]

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, are republished for general information.

F. B. PEACOCK,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 25th June 1885.

No. 186.—Mr. J. F. K. Hewitt is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 16th July 1885, or such other date on which he may sail from India.

MEDICAL.

The 26th June 1885.

No. 298.—*Appointment.*—Surgeon-Major J. Cleghorn, M.D., Civil Surgeon, Allahabad to act as Surgeon-Superintendent of the Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta, during the absence on leave of Surgeon-Major E. A. Birch, or until further orders.

JUDICIAL.

The 20th June 1885.

No. 896.—Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint Mr. Henry Beverley, of the Bengal Civil Service, to be a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, with effect from the 8th May 1885.

The 25th June 1885.

No. 921.—The Hon'ble H. S. Cunningham, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has obtained privilege leave for two months, with effect from the 17th July, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

This cancels Home Department Notifications No. 579 of the 7th ultimo, granting Mr. Justice Cunningham furlough from the 15th June to the 15th September, and No. 581 of the same date, appointing Mr. W. E. Hart, Barrister-at-Law, to officiate as a Judge of the High Court during that period.

A. MACKENZIE,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, are republished for general information.

F. B. PEACOCK,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CODES.

Simla, the 20th June 1885.

No. 1517.

CIVIL LEAVE CODE.

PAGE 192.

Section 127, *Exceptions*.

Insert the following as Exception 1 (*a*) :—

"Half pay for a period not exceeding six months altogether, in any one term of three years, whether the leave be taken in one period or by instalments, may also be granted to the following hospital servants of the Presidency town of Madras during their absence on account of illness, without reference to the allowance paid to their substitutes, on production of a certificate declaring that the person concerned is an in-patient, and under treatment for a disease not the result of imprudence :—

Ward Attendants.

Cooks.

Cook's Mate.

Cook's Assistant Mate.

Toties.

Bearers."

The 23rd June 1885.

No. 1542.

PAY AND ACTING ALLOWANCE CODE.

PAGE 281.

Section 36 (*b*).

Rule 5.

Substitute for the words "and third" *the words* "third and fourth" *in line* 1 *of this Rule.*

D. M. BARBOUR.
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 8, 1885.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India, &c.

[Reprinted from the Gazette of India.]

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, are republished for general information.

NOTIFICATIONS.—MEDICAL.

Simla, the 30th June 1885.

No. 301.—The services of Surgeon E. S. Brander, M.B., officiating Civil Surgeon of Backerganj, are, at his own request, replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

JUDICIAL.

The 3rd July 1885.

No. 949.—Under the provisions of section 138 of Act XXVI of 1881 (The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, as amended by Act II of 1885), the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned persons to be Notaries Public and to exercise their functions as such within the limits of the sudder station of the district of the 24-Pergunnahs in Bengal :—

Babu Bipra Das Banerjee	...	...	...	Pleaders, Judge's Court, Alipore.
„ Priya Nath Mallik	...	...	...	

A. MACKENZIE,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Departments, are republished for general information.

NOTIFICATION.—MUSEUMS AND EXHIBITIONS.

Simla, the 3rd July 1885.

No. 98—1*L*-26 *Ex.*—It is hereby notified for general information that an intimation has been received by the Government of India that a separate Court will be set aside at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, 1886, for private exhibitors who wish to sell and deliver their goods during the Exhibition. Application for admission to this Court should be made to Messrs. H. S. King & Co., London, or to their Agents in India—Messrs. King, Hamilton & Co., Calcutta, and Messrs. King, King & Co., Bombay.

E. C. BUCK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, are republished for general information.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CODES.

The 1st July 1885.

No. 1664.

CIVIL PENSION CODE.

PAGE 9.

Section 9 (*b*).

Rule 18.

Insert the following Note under this Rule :—

"[NOTE.—This Rule does not apply to an officer transferred to a Local Fund otherwise than as a merely temporary arrangement.]"

No. 1690.

CIVIL PENSION CODE.

PAGE 89.

Chapter XI.

Section 162.

Substitute the following for the Note after Rule 3 *in this Section* :—

"Gratuities paid to persons not in Government employ under Rule 2, or, if the sanction of the Government of India is required, under Rules 2 and 3, are disbursed by the officers of the Railway and charged as part of the Working expenses of the Railway. Gratuities paid to Railway servants or their families under Rule 1, or, if the sanction of the Government of India is required under Rules 1 and 3, are paid by the Civil Account Officer and charged to the head 'Superannuations' on the accounts of the Civil Department."

The 3*rd July* 1885.

No. 1762.

CIVIL PENSION CODE.

PAGE 100.

Chapter XIII.

Insert the following as a footnote to the word "re-employment" *in the heading under this Chapter* :—

The rules in Chapter XIII of the Civil Pension Code regarding re-employment of pensioners require in certain cases deductions to be made from the pensions or salaries of re-employed officers. Instances have recently been brought to the notice of the Governor-General in Council in which such deductions were not made owing to the officers of Account having been ignorant of the fact that the re-employed officer had been granted a pension for previous service. The Governor-General in Council accordingly directs that in future when a person who was formerly in Government employ is re-employed, whether temporarily or permanently, the authority reappointing him shall specifically state in the order of reappointment whether he received any gratuity, bonus, or pension on retirement, and shall communicate a copy of this order to the Audit Office, and, if necessary, direct that the proper deductions may be made.

D. M. BARBOUR,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Military Department, are republished for general information.

Simla, the 3*rd July* 1885.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 359.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Mr. Edward Dalton Wylie to be Captain.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 364.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

"*London Gazette*," *dated the* 29*th May* 1885, *pages* 2472 *and* 2473.

"INDIA OFFICE;
29*th May* 1885.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions and alterations of rank among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Services made by the Governments in India :—

To be Major.

Captain Alexander Evans Gordon. Dated 18th April 1885.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 365.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major Colin Hubert Garbett,—27th June 1885.

G. CHESNEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 15, 1885.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India, &c.

[*Reprinted from the Gazette of India.*]

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, are republished for general information.

F. B. PEACOCK,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Simla, the 10th July 1885.

No. 1195.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased, under section 17 of "The Indian Arms Act, 1878," to direct that the following clause shall be added to the conditions printed on the back of forms Nos. VI and VII of the forms of licenses published with Notification No. 518, dated the 6th March 1879—

> The license-holder shall not sell arms to a soldier of the Native Army, unless he produce a written pass or permit signed by his Commanding Officer, and then only to the extent and on the conditions specified in such pass.

MEDICAL.

The 8th July 1885.

No. 319.—The services of Surgeon S. Little, M.D., Medical Officer, Punjab Northern State Railway, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

A. MACKENZIE,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Foreign Department, is republished for general information.

F. B. PEACOCK,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.—GENERAL.

Simla, the 10th July 1885.

No. 1457*G.*—The following changes are made in the Graded List of the Political Department—

Promotions.

Consequent on the appointment of Major J. Burne, Political Assistant of the second class, and Officiating Political Agent of the third class, to be Wing Commander and second-in-command of the Bhopal Battalion, with effect from the 1st July 1885—

* * * * * * * *

Mr. E. G. Colvin, Political Assistant of the third class, *sub. pro tem.*, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the second class.

* * * * * * * *

H. M. DURAND,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Military Department, are republished for general information.

F. B. PEACOCK,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Simla, the 10th July 1885.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 378.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India with the necessary subsidiary leave—

* * * * * * * *

Surgeon-Major R. C. Chandra, Professor of Materia Medica and Clinical Medicine, Medical College, Calcutta, and *ex-officio* Second Physician of the College Hospital, Medical Inspector of Emigrants, (m.c.) for one year under rule XIV, clause I, of the regulations of 1868.

No. 382.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secretary of State for India—

* * * * * * * *

Surgeon-Major E. C. Bensley (m.c.) for four months.

G. CHESNEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 1885.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India, &c.

[*Reprinted from the Gazette of India.*]

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Legislative Department, is republished for general information.

F. B. PEACOCK,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 6th July 1885.

No. 13.—The following Statute is published for general information :—

COLONIAL PRISONERS' REMOVAL ACT, 1884.

47 & 48 VICT. CHAPTER 31.

An Act to make further provision respecting the removal of Prisoners and Criminal Lunatics from Her Majesty's possessions out of the United Kingdom. [28*th July* 1884.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the removal of prisoners undergoing sentence, and of criminal lunatics from one British possession to another British possession, or to the United Kingdom :—

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :—

Preliminary.

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as the Colonial Prisoners' Removal Act, 1884.

Prisoners' Removal.

Removal of prisoners from British possessions in certain cases.

2. Where as regards a prisoner undergoing sentence of imprisonment in any British possession for any offence it appears to the removing authority hereinafter mentioned either—

(*a*) that it is likely that the life of the prisoner will be endangered or his health permanently injured by further imprisonment in such British possession ; or,

(*b*) that the prisoner belonged, at the time of committing the said offence, to the Royal Navy or to Her Majesty's regular military forces ; or

(*c*) that the offence was committed wholly or partly beyond the limits of the said British possession ; or

(*d*) that by reason of there being no prison in the said British possession in which the prisoner can properly undergo his sentence or otherwise the removal of the prisoner is expedient for his safer custody or for more efficiently carrying his sentence into effect ; or

(*e*) that the prisoner belongs to a class of persons who, under the law of the said British possession, are subject to removal under this Act ;

in any such case the removing authority may, subject nevertheless to the regulations in force under this Act, order such prisoner to be removed to any British possession or to the United Kingdom to undergo his sentence or the residue thereof.

Return of removed prisoner.

3. (*1*) Where a prisoner has been removed in pursuance of this Act, a Secretary of State or the Government of a British possession to which the prisoner has been so removed, may order the prisoner, for the purpose of undergoing the residue of his sentence, to be returned to the British possession from which he was removed.

(*2*) If a Secretary of State or the Government of a British possession to which a prisoner is removed under this Act, requires the prisoner to be returned for discharge to the British possession from which he was removed, the prisoner shall, in accordance with the regulations under this Act, be returned to the said British possession for the purpose of being there discharged at the expiration of his sentence. In any other case a prisoner when discharged at the expiration of his sentence shall be entitled to be sent free of cost to the British possession from which he was removed;

Provided that where a prisoner at the date of his sentence belonged to the Royal Navy or to Her Majesty's regular military forces, nothing in this section shall require such prisoner to be returned to the British possession from which he was removed, or entitle him to be sent there free of cost.

Regulations as to removal.

4. (*1*) It shall be lawful for Her Majesty in Council from time to time to make, and when made, revoke and vary regulations as to the removal, return and discharge of prisoners under this Act.

(*2*) The regulations may provide for varying the conditions of a sentence of imprisonment passed in a British possession, where they differ from the conditions of a sentence of imprisonment in the part of Her Majesty's dominions to which the prisoner is removed, with a view to bringing them into conformity with the latter conditions, but the prisoner shall not by reason of such variation undergo an imprisonment of any longer duration; and where the latter conditions appear to a Secretary of State to be more severe than the former conditions, the Secretary of State may remit a portion of the imprisonment so that the punishment undergone by the prisoner shall not in the opinion of the Secretary of State be more severe than the punishment to which the prisoner was originally sentenced, and the sentence of imprisonment shall, so long as the prisoner remains in the part of Her Majesty's dominions to which he is removed, be carried into effect as if the conditions thereof as so varied were the conditions of the original sentence.

(*3*) The regulations may also provide for the forms to be used under this Act and generally for the execution of this Act.

(*4*) All regulations made under this section shall be duly observed by all persons, and shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament as soon as may be after they are made.

Removing authority.

5. The removing authority for the purposes of this Act shall be a Secretary of State acting with the concurrence of the Government of every British possession concerned.

Evidence of act of Government of British possession or Secretary of State.

6. (*1*) The concurrence of the Government of a British possession, and any requisition by the Government of a British possession, may be given or made by the Governor in Council or such other authority as may be from time to time provided by the law of that possession, but shall be signified by writing under the hand of the Governor or of the Colonial Secretary or of any other officer appointed in this behalf by the law of that possession.

(*2*) Any writing purporting to give such concurrence or make such requisition, and to be signed by the Governor or Colonial Secretary or other officer for the time being, shall be conclusive evidence that the concurrence of or requisition by the Government of the British possession has been duly given or made according to law; and any writing purporting to be under the hand of a Secretary of State, and to order the removal of a prisoner from a British possession, shall be conclusive evidence that such order has been duly given by the Secretary of State, and every such writing as above in this section mentioned shall be admissible in evidence in any Court in Her Majesty's dominions without further proof.

Warrant for removal of prisoner.

7. (*1*) Where the removal of a prisoner from a British possession is ordered in pursuance of this Act, a Secretary of State or the Governor of the British possession may by warrant under his hand direct the prisoner to be removed to the part of Her Majesty's dominions mentioned in the said order, and for that purpose to be delivered into the custody of the persons named or described in the warrant or some one or more of them, and to be held in custody and conveyed by sea or otherwise to the said part of Her Majesty's dominions, there to undergo his sentence, or the residue thereof, until returned in pursuance of this Act or discharged, and such warrant shall be forthwith executed according to the tenor thereof.

(*2*) Where a prisoner is to be returned to a British possession, a Secretary of State or the Governor of the possession in which he has been undergoing his sentence, shall issue a like warrant, which shall be duly executed according to the tenor thereof.

(*3*) Every warrant purporting to be issued in pursuance of this Act, and to be under the hand of a Secretary of State or Governor of a British possession, shall be received in evidence in every Court of Justice in Her Majesty's dominions without further proof, and shall be evidence of the facts therein stated, and all acts done in pursuance of such warrant shall be deemed to have been authorised by law.

Dealing with removed prisoner.

8. (*1*) Every prisoner removed in pursuance of this Act shall, until he is returned in pursuance of this Act, be dealt with in the part of Her Majesty's dominions to which he is removed, in like manner as if his sentence (with such variation, if any, of the conditions thereof as may have been duly made in pursuance of regulations under this Act) had been duly awarded in that part, and shall be subject accordingly to all laws and regulations in force in that part with the following qualifications, that his conviction, judgment, and sentence may be questioned in the part of Her Majesty's dominions from which he has been removed in the same manner as if he had not been removed, and that his sentence may be remitted and his discharge ordered in the same manner and by the same authority as if he had not been removed.

(*2*) The officer in charge of any prison, on request by any person having the custody of a prisoner under a warrant issued in pursuance of this Act, and on payment or tender of a reasonable amount for expenses, shall receive such prisoner and detain him for such reasonable time as may be requested by the said person for the purpose of the proper execution of the warrant.

Escape of prisoner from custody.

9. (*1*) If a prisoner while in custody in pursuance of this Act, or under a warrant issued in pursuance of this Act, escapes, by breach of prison or otherwise, out of custody, he may be retaken in the same manner as a person convicted of a crime against the law of the place to which he escapes may be retaken upon an escape.

(*2*) A person guilty of the offence of so escaping or of attempting so to escape, or of aiding or attempting to aid any such prisoner so to escape, may be tried in any of the following parts of Her Majesty's dominions, namely, the part to which and the part from which the prisoner is being removed or returned, and the part in which the prisoner escapes, and part in which the offender is found, and such offence shall be deemed to be an offence against the law of the part of Her Majesty's dominions in which he may be so tried, and for all purposes of and incidental to the apprehension, trial, and punishment of the person accused of such offence, and of and incidental to any proceedings and matter preliminary, incidental to or consequential thereon, and of and incidental to the jurisdiction of any Court constable or officer with reference to such offence, and to the person accused thereof, such offence shall be deemed to have been committed in the said part, and such person may be punished in accordance with the Courts (Colonial) Jurisdiction Act, 1874.

Criminal Lunatics.

Application of Act to removal of criminal lunatics.

10. (*1*) The provisions of this Act shall apply to a person in custody as a criminal lunatic in like manner, so far as consistent with the tenor thereof, as they apply to a prisoner undergoing sentence of imprisonment; and separate regulations may be made by Her Majesty in Council under this Act in relation to criminal lunatics, and (subject to those regulations) all laws and regulations in force in the part of Her Majesty's dominions in which a criminal lunatic removed or returned is for the time being in custody under a warrant issued in pursuance of this Act, shall apply to such criminal lunatic as if he had become a criminal lunatic in that part.

(*2*) Where a person, who is a criminal lunatic by reason of being unfit to be tried for an offence, is removed in pursuance of this Act, and a Secretary of State or the Government of the British possession to or from which such person was removed considers that such person has become sufficiently sane to be tried for the said offence, and requires him to be returned for trial to the British possession from which he was removed, he shall, in accordance with the regulations under this Act, be returned as a prisoner to the said British possession for the purpose of being there tried for the said offence, and shall be removed thither in custody in like manner as if he had been arrested under a warrant on a charge for the said offence.

Miscellaneous.

Cost of removal.

11. (*1*) The cost of the removal of any prisoner or criminal lunatic under this Act and of his maintenance while in confinement, and of his return, and of his being sent after discharge to any place, shall be paid in such manner as may be arranged between the Governments of the British possessions concerned and the Secretary of State, subject, as regards any cost to be paid out of moneys provided by Parliament, to the consent of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

(*2*) Nothing in this Act shall affect any power to recover the expenses of removing or returning any prisoner or criminal lunatic from the property of such prisoner or criminal lunatic or otherwise.

Power of legislature of British possession to pass laws for carrying Act into effect.

12. If the legislature of a British possession pass any law—

(*a*) for determining the authority by whom and the manner in which any jurisdiction, power, or concurrence under this Act is to be exercised or given; or

(*b*) for payment of the costs incurred in the removal, maintenance, return, or sending back after discharge of a prisoner or criminal lunatic; or

(*c*) for dealing in such possession with prisoners or criminal lunatics removed thereto in pursuance of this Act; or

(*d*) for making any class of prisoners subject to removal under this Act; or

(*e*) otherwise in any manner for the carrying of this Act or any part thereof into effect as regards the said possession,

it shall be lawful for Her Majesty in Council to direct that such law or any part thereof shall with or without modification or alteration be recognized and given effect to throughout Her Majesty's dominions and on the high seas as if it were part of this Act.

Power as to making and revocation of orders in Council.

13. (*1*) It shall be lawful for Her Majesty in Council from time to time to make orders for the purposes of this Act, and to revoke and vary any order so made, and every order so made shall while it is in force have the same effect as if it were enacted in this Act.

(*2*) An order in Council made for the purposes of this Act shall be laid before Parliament as soon as may be after it is made if Parliament is then in session, or, if not, as soon as may be after the commencement of the then next session of Parliament.

Application of Act to Channel Islands and Isle of Man.

14. This Act shall extend to the Channel Islands and Isle of Man as if they were part of England and the United Kingdom.

Application of Act to place under Foreign Jurisdiction Acts. See 41 & 42 Vict. c. 67.

15. It shall be lawful for Her Majesty in Council from time to time to direct that this Act shall apply, as if, subject to the conditions, exceptions, and qualifications (if any) contained in the order, any place out of Her Majesty's dominions in which Her Majesty has jurisdiction, and which is named in the order, were a British possession and part of Her Majesty's dominions, and to provide for carrying into effect such application.

Savings.

16. (*1*) Nothing in this Act shall affect the provisions of the Army Act, 1881.

(*2*) This Act shall not affect any agreement made either before or after the passing of this Act under the Colonial Prisoners' Removal Act, 1869, nor any provisions contained in the Act of the Session of the fourteenth and fifteenth years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter eighty-one, intituled "An Act to authorise the removal from India of insane persons charged with offences, and to give better effect to inquisitions of lunacy taken in India."

Application of Act to existing prisoners and criminal lunatics.

17. This Act shall apply to a prisoner who has been convicted, and to a criminal lunatic who has become a criminal lunatic, before the passing of this Act, in like manner as if he had been convicted and become a criminal lunatic after the commencement of this Act.

Definitions.

18. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires, the following expressions have the following means; that is to say,

The expression "British possession" does not include any place within the United Kingdom, the Isle of Man, or the Channel Islands, but includes all other territories and places being part of Her Majesty's dominions, and all territories and places within Her Majesty's dominions which are not part of India and are under one legislature shall be deemed to be one British possession, any part of India under a Governor or Lieutenant-Governor shall be deemed to be one British possession.

The expression "India" means all territories and places within Her Majesty's dominions which are subject to the Governor-General of India in Council.

The expression "legislature," where there are local legislatures, as well as a central legislature, means the central legislature only, and in every part of India means the Governor-General in Council.

The expression "Secretary of State" means one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

The expression "Governor" means any person or persons administering the Government of a British possession, and includes the Governor-General of India and also the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of any part of India.

The expression "Colonial Secretary" includes a person performing the like duties as a Colonial Secretary, whether known as Government Secretary, Chief Secretary to the Government, or by any other title.

The expression "prison" includes any place for the confinement or detention of prisoners whether convicted or unconvicted.

The expression "sentence of imprisonment" means any sentence involving confinement in a prison, whether combined or not with labour, and whether known as penal servitude, imprisonment with hard labour, rigorous imprisonment, imprisonment, or otherwise, and includes a sentence awarded by way of commutation as well as an original sentence passed by the Court.

The expression "criminal lunatic" means a person detained in custody by reason of his having been charged with an offence, and either found to have been insane at the time of such offence, or found or certified or otherwise lawfully proved to be unfit on the ground of his insanity to be tried for the same, and includes a person convicted of an offence and afterwards certified or otherwise lawfully proved to be insane.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, are republished for general information.

F. B. PEACOCK,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Simla, the 16th July 1885.

No. 1263.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to confirm the admission of Babu Ashutosh Gupta to employment in the Civil Service of the Bengal Presidency, in accordance with the rules issued under section 6 of the Statute 33 Vic., cap. 3.

The 17th July 1885.

No. 1273.—*Addendum.*—In Rule IV of the Rules for the transmission of memorials to Her Majesty's Government, published with Home Department Notification No. 707, dated the 29th March 1878, as amended by Notification No. 445, dated 18th March 1881, at the end of the first sentence, after the words "or to an Act to which the Governor-General has assented" add the words "or which relate to a case which has been previously under the consideration of the Government of India, whether on appeal or otherwise."

MEDICAL.

The 13th July 1885.

No. 333.—With reference to Home Department Notification No. 256, dated the 26th July 1883, the services of Surgeon E. G. Russell, M.B., are permanently placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

POLICE.

The 13th July 1885.

No. 235.—The services of Mr. G. B. Havelock, Assistant Superintendent of Police, first grade, Assam, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 1st August 1885.

A. MACKENZIE,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, are republished for general information.

F. B. PEACOCK,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CODES.

Simla, the 17th July 1885.

No. 2006.

CIVIL PENSION CODE.

PAGE 105.

Section 188.

Rule 10.

Example (2).

In this Example substitute—

"Rupees 19,575" *for* "Rupees 18,971-14-3" *in line* 6;
"Rupees 23,575" *for* "Rupees 22,971-14-0" *in line* 7;
"Rupees 15,575" *for* "Rupees 14,971-14-0" *in line* 10;
"Rupees 119-5-6" *for* "Rupees 118-5-11" *in line* 11.

Example (3).

In this Example substitute—

"Rupees 15,720" *for* "Rupees 16,092-3-0" *in line* 7;
"Rupees 23,580" *for* "Rupees 24,138-4-6" *in line* 8.

No. 2008.

CIVIL LEAVE CODE.

PAGE 222.

Schedule B.

Strike out the following name from this Schedule :—

"Davis, J. C., Assistant Commissioner, 1st grade, British Burma."

D. M. BARBOUR.
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 1885.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India, &c.

[*Reprinted from the Gazette of India.*]

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, are republished for general information.

F. B. PEACOCK,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.—MEDICAL.

Simla, the 20th July 1885.

No. 360.—*Erratum.*—In Home Department Notification No. 319, dated the 8th instant, placing the services of Surgeon S. Little, M.D., at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, after the word *placed* add the word *temporarily*.

JUDICIAL.

The 23rd July 1885.

No. 1019.—The Hon'ble W. Macpherson, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has obtained privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 18th November 1885.

A. MACKENZIE,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, are republished for general information.

F. B. PEACOCK,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CODES.

Simla, the 21st July 1885.

No. 2087.

CIVIL PENSION CODE.

Section 134.

Rule 5.

For the word "Accountant-General" *in this Rule, substitute* "Account Officer."

Section 139.

For the word "Accountant-General" *in line* 16 *of this Section, substitute* "Account Officer."

Section 139.

Rule 2.

For the word "Accountant-General" *in lines* 3 *and* 7 *of this Rule, substitute* "Account Officer."

Add the following at the end of this Rule :—

"When the sanction under this Rule is given by an Account Officer other than the Accountant-General, he shall send a copy of his order to the Accountant-General for the issue of the requisite orders for disbursement from the treasury concerned."

Section 139.

Rule 2.

Declaration.

Strike out the word "Accountant-General" *in line* 1 *of this Declaration, and insert after the word* "the" *the following :—*

"(Here state the designation of the officer sanctioning the advance.)"

Section 139.

Rule 3.

For the word "Accountant-General" *in lines* 8 *and* 11 *of this Rule, substitute* "Account Officer."

The 22nd July 1885.

No. 2103.

CIVIL PENSION CODE.

PAGE 44.

Section 94.

Rule 1.

Insert the following in the proper place in the List under this Rule :—

"Horse-Breeding Operation Department: Salutries in the——"

SEPARATE REVENUE.

OPIUM.

The 22nd July 1885.

No. 2118.—It is hereby notified—

(1) that in the calendar year 1886, 54,000 chests of Bengal Opium will be offered for sale,—4,500 chests in each month of the year;

(2) that of the 4,500 chests to be offered for sale each month, 2,350 chests will consist of Patna and 2,150 chests of Benares Opium.

D. M. BARBOUR.
Secy. to the Govt. of India

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Military Department, are republished for general information.

F. B. PEACOCK,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Simla, the 24th July 1885.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 413.—Surgeon-Major K. McLeod, M.D., has been granted an extension of furlough (u.p.a.) for 42 days without pay by the Secretary of State for India.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 416.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

"*London Gazette*," *dated the* 23*rd June* 1885, *pages* 2870 *and* 2871.

INDIA OFFICE;
23*rd June* 1885.

The Queen has approved of the retirement from the service of the undermentioned Officers of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces :—

* * * * * * * *

Brigade-Surgeon Sarkies Michael Shircore of the Bengal Army. Dated 21st March 1885.

To be Deputy Surgeon-Generals.

* * * * * * * *

Brigade-Surgeon John Jones, M.D., of the Bengal Army. Dated 17th January 1885.

PENSIONS.

No. 419.—The undermentioned Warrant Medical Officers are transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the dates specified :—

* * * * * * * *

Honorary Surgeon-Major Thomas Briscoe. Dated 16th July 1885.

* * * * * * * *

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

No. 423.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the formation of a Volunteer Rifle Corps at Chittagong to be called the "Chittagong Volunteer Rifle Corps."

APPOINTMENTS.

Chittagong Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 424.—David Robert Lyall, Esq., C.S., to be Major-Commandant.

G. CHESNEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1885.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India, &c.

[*Reprinted from the Gazette of India.*]

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, is republished for general information.

F. B. PEACOCK,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION—JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 31st July 1885.

No. 1065.—The Hon'ble H. Beverley, M.A., C.S., a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has obtained privilege leave from the 17th August to the 13th September 1885, both days inclusive.

A. MACKENZIE,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Military Department, is republished for general information.

F. B. PEACOCK,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PROMOTIONS.

Simla, the 31st July 1885.

No. 431.—COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE—

Colonel William Turton Fagan, Bengal S. C., is admitted to the Colonel's allowance,—28th July 1885.

G. CHESNEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1885.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India, &c.

[*Reprinted from the Gazette of India.*]

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, are republished for general information.

F. B. PEACOCK,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND LEAVE ALLOWANCES.

FURLOUGH, &c.

Simla, the 30th July 1885.

No. 2248.

CODES.

CIVIL LEAVE CODE.

Section 127.

Exception 8.

Add the following paragraphs to this Exception :—

"The Manager may grant furlough to any such officer, who can be conveniently spared, according to the following scale :—

A first furlough for a period not exceeding—

12	months, after	7	years' service.
14	ditto	8	ditto.
16	ditto	9	ditto.
18	ditto	10 or more	ditto.

A second or subsequent furlough for a period not exceeding—

6 months, after 3 years' further service dating from the expiration of the previous furlough or sick leave.

8	ditto	4	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.
10	ditto	5	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.
12	ditto	6	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.
14	ditto	7	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.
16	ditto	8	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.
18	ditto	9 or more	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.

"2. The period of service upon which furlough may be granted is to be exclusive of time spent on leave of absence of any kind whatever except privilege leave. No second or subsequent furlough shall be granted till after a further actual service of three years, commencing from the date of the expiration of the previous furlough; and no single furlough shall be granted for a longer period than eighteen months.

"3. An officer absent on furlough will be allowed half the substantive pay of his appointment, excluding all allowances, except personal allowances.

"4. The service towards first or subsequent furlough is not cancelled by the grant of sick leave; but an interval of three years of service must elapse between the return of an officer from sick leave and the grant of any furlough that may be due to him.

"5. When an officer has earned either first or subsequent furlough, if from any cause it may be found inconvenient to grant him the whole of the furlough earned, an instalment may be granted, leaving the balance at his credit to be taken when convenient, subject, however, to the maximum limit of eighteen months prescribed above."

CODES.

The 27th July 1885.

No. 2172.

CIVIL LEAVE CODE.

PAGE 223.

Schedule B.

Strike out the following name from this Schedule :—

"Ellis, W. J., Medical Officer, Humeerpore."

No. 2173.

CIVIL LEAVE CODE.

PAGE 150.

Chapter II.

Insert the following as Section 17A in this Chapter :—

"Leave of absence for a definite period is not admissible to an officer who has been suspended from duty If permission to proceed to England is granted in such a case, it should only be for such period as the Secretary of State may determine."

The 28th July 1885.

No. 2194.

CIVIL LEAVE CODE.

Chapter XV.

Substitute the following for the Note at the beginning of this Chapter :—

[NOTE.—"The Rules in this Chapter, with the exception of Rules 8 to 11 under section 163, do not apply to Officers employed in the Public Works Department."]

The 30th July 1885.

No. 2216.

CIVIL PENSION CODE.

Section 88.

Add the following as Rule (g) to this Section :—

"(*g*) Service paid from the 'Quetta Revenue Fund' before the 1st April 1883, from which date the charges previously paid from the Fund became charges on the General Revenues, qualifies."

D. M. BARBOUR,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1885.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India, &c.

[*Reprinted from the Gazette of India.*]

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Legislative Department, is republished for general information.

F. B. PEACOCK,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 7th August 1885.

No. 14.—The Governor-General in Council has been pleased to make the following rules in regard to the publication of the Indian Law Reports, in supersession of those published with Notification No. 3, dated 24th January 1878 :—

CALCUTTA SERIES.

1. The Government of India will appoint a Reporter and such Sub-Reporters as from time to time it thinks fit for the High Court of Bengal, who shall work under the orders and supervision of a Council to be constituted as follows :—

The Chief Justice.
Two Puisne Judges.
The Advocate-General.
A Member of the Calcutta Bar.
A Vakil.

The two Puisne Judges, the Barrister and Vakil shall be from time to time appointed by the Court.

2. The Reporter and Sub-Reporters will be paid by the Governor-General in Council. The Local Government will be responsible for all arrangements connected with printing, publication and distribution of the reports.

3. The entire supervision of the literary work and editing of the reports, including such arrangements as may be needed to ensure the report of each case being ready for the press as soon as possible after judgment is delivered, will rest with the Council.

4. The Reporter and Sub-Reporters will act in direct subordination to the Council as to attendance in Court, the form of the reports, the cases to be reported, the date of publication and other matters. The Council may, on due cause shewn, recommend to the Government of India the dismissal or suspension of any Reporter or Sub-Reporter, and may, pending the orders of Government on the subject, itself suspend any Reporter or Sub-Reporter.

5. The Reporter shall, subject to the directions of the Council, be responsible for the selection, form and publication of the reports, and, if the Council direct that any case shall be reported, the Reporter shall cause such case to be reported and published.

6. The Council may make such rules as it thinks fit as to the personal attendance of the Reporter and Sub-Reporters in Court, and generally for the guidance of the Reporter and Sub-Reporters.

7. The Council may make rules for the regulation of its own business.

8. The reports shall be published under the authority of the Governor-General in Council, and the Council constituted under these rules is hereby empowered to publish them under such authority.

9. The present Reporter and Sub-Reporters shall be deemed to have been appointed under these rules.

MADRAS SERIES.

1. A Reporter shall be appointed for the High Court of Madras, and shall work under the supervision of a Council to be constituted as follows :—

A Judge of the High Court.
The Advocate-General.
One other Member of the Bar.
One Solicitor.
One Vakil.

The Judge, Member of the Bar, Solicitor and Vakil shall from time to time be appointed by the Chief Justice.

2. The Reporter shall be appointed and paid by the Governor-General in Council.

3. The Reporter shall be primarily responsible for the selection and form of the reports, but on all questions of principle he shall consult, and be guided by, the Council.

4. The entire supervision of the literary work and editing of the reports, including such arrangements as may be needed to ensure the report of each case being ready for the press as soon as possible after judgment is delivered, will rest with the Council, the Local Government being responsible for all arrangements connected with printing, publication and distribution.

5. If the Judge or Judges who decided any case desires or desire that it should not be reported, it shall not be reported.

6. If the Court of the Chief Justice desires that the Reporter shall consult it or him, or any Committee appointed by it or by him, on any case or matter, it shall be his duty to do so.

7. If the Court or the Chief Justice desires that any case decided by the Court or by any Division or Judge thereof shall be reported, and signifies such desire to the Reporter, the case shall, subject to rule 5, be reported and published.

8. The Council may, with the approval of the Chief Justice, make rules of business for the Council.

9. The reports shall be published under the authority of the Governor-General in Council, and the Council is hereby empowered to publish them under such authority.

10. In framing reports regard shall be had to the following general rules and principles :—

(*a*) Every report ought to contain a statement of all facts necessary for a due understanding of the decision.

(*b*) Reports ought not to state any facts which are clearly unnecessary for a due understanding of the decision.

(*c*) In judging whether to insert or to omit a statement of facts, it is better to err on the side of overstatement than of understatement.

(*d*) It is not meant that the Reporter must state the facts over again if there is a clear, full and consecutive statement of them in the judgment.

(*e*) As a general rule, cases for which a full statement of facts cannot be obtained are not to be reported.

(*f*) As a general rule, every report ought to contain a statement of the arguments of counsel, sufficient to shew what points were pressed upon the Court.

(*g*) The Reporter should note any material bearing which the decision may have on other decisions or on any principle of law, and which is not otherwise apparent on the face of the report.

(*h*) Every report ought to contain a full copy or account of the judgment delivered by the Court and by each Judge thereof, or of so much of the judgment as bears on the point for which the case is reported.

(*i*) As a general rule, cases turning upon evidence or inferences of fact, cases relating to the construction of private documents, and, generally, cases which do not illustrate some principle of law or some important bearing of an enactment in a way not covered by previous decisions, ought not to be reported.

(*j*) In selecting cases for report, the Reporter is to be guided by the weight and importance of the decision, and the existence of materials for a satisfactory report, and is not to abstain from reporting a case merely because he may think the decision to be erroneous, or to be in conflict with other decisions.

BOMBAY SERIES.

1. A Reporter shall be appointed for the High Court of Bombay, and shall work under the supervision of a Council to be constituted as follows :—

The Chief Justice.
Two Puisne Judges.
The Advocate-General.
The Government Pleader.

The two Puisne Judges shall from time to time be selected by the High Court.

2. The Reporter shall be appointed and paid by the Governor-General in Council.

3. The Local Government shall be responsible for all arrangements connected with the printing, publication and distribution of the reports.

4. The Council may, with the approval of the Chief Justice, make rules of business for the Council.

5. The reports shall be published under the authority of the Governor-General in Council, and the Council is hereby empowered to publish them under such authority.

6. Subject to such instructions as may from time to time, with the approval of the Chief Justice, be issued by the Council, regard shall be had in framing reports to the following general rules and principles :—

(*a*) Every report ought to contain a statement of all facts necessary for a due understanding of the decision.

(*b*) Reports ought not to state any facts which are clearly unnecessary for a due understanding of the decision.

(*c*) In judging whether to insert or to omit a statement of facts, it is better to err on the side of overstatement than of understatement.

(*d*) It is not meant that the Reporter must state the facts over again if there is a clear, full and consecutive statement of them in the judgment.

(*e*) As a general rule, cases for which a full statement of facts cannot be obtained are not to be reported.

(*f*) As a general rule, every report ought to contain a statement of the arguments of counsel, sufficient to shew what points were pressed upon the Court.

(*g*) The Reporter should note any material bearing which the decision may have on other decisions or on any principle of law, and which is not otherwise apparent on the face of the report.

(*h*) Every report ought to contain a full copy or account of the judgment delivered by the Court and by each Judge thereof, or of so much of the judgment as bears on the point for which the case is reported.

(*i*) As a general rule, cases turning upon evidence or inferences of fact, cases relating to the construction of private documents, and, generally, cases which do not illustrate some principle of law or some important bearing of an enactment in a way not covered by previous decisions, ought not to be reported.

(*j*) In selecting cases for report, the Reporter is to be guided by the weight and importance of the decision, and the existence of materials for a satisfactory report, and is not to abstain from reporting a case merely because he may think the decision to be erroneous, or to be in conflict with other decisions.

ALLAHABAD SERIES.

1. A Reporter shall be appointed for the High Court for the North-Western Provinces, and shall work under the supervision of a Council to be constituted as follows :—

One Puisne Judge.
Two Barristers.
Two Vakils of the Court.

Each of the above shall from time to time be appointed by the Chief Justice.

2. The Reporter shall be appointed and paid by the Governor-General in Council.

3. The Reporter shall be primarily responsible for the selection and form of the reports, but on all questions of principle he shall consult, and be guided by, the Council.

4. The entire supervision of the literary work and editing of the reports, including such arrangements as may be needed to ensure the report of each case being ready for the press as soon as possible after judgment is delivered, will rest with the Council, the Local Government being responsible for all arrangements connected with printing, publication and distribution.

5. If the Judge or Judges who decided any case desires or desire that it should not be reported, it shall not be reported.

6. If the Court or the Chief Justice desires that the Reporter shall consult it or him, or any Committee appointed by it or by him, on any case or matter, it shall be his duty to do so.

7. If the Court or the Chief Justice desires that any case decided by the Court or by any Division or Judge thereof shall be reported, and signifies such desire to the Reporter, the case shall, subject to rule 5, be reported and published.

8. The Council may, with the approval of the Chief Justice, make rules of business for the Council.

9. The reports shall be published under the authority of the Governor-General in Council, and the Council is hereby empowered to publish them under such authority.

10. In framing reports regard shall be had to the following general rules and principles :—

(*a*) Every report ought to contain a statement of all facts necessary for a due understanding of the decision.

(*b*) Reports ought not to state any facts which are clearly unnecessary for a due understanding of the decision.

(*c*) In judging whether to insert or to omit a statement of facts, it is better to err on the side of overstatement than of understatement.

(*d*) It is not meant that the Reporter must state the facts over again if there is a clear, full and consecutive statement of them in the judgment.

(*e*) As a general rule, cases for which a full statement of facts cannot be obtained are not to be reported.

(*f*) As a general rule, every report ought to contain a statement of the arguments of counsel, sufficient to shew what points were pressed upon the Court.

(*g*) The Reporter should note any material bearing which the decision may have on other decisions or on any principle of law, and which is not otherwise apparent on the face of the report.

(*h*) Every report ought to contain a full copy or account of the judgment delivered by the Court and by each Judge thereof, or of so much of the judgment as bears on the point for which the case is reported.

(*i*) As a general rule, cases turning upon evidence or inferences of fact, cases relating to the construction of private documents, and, generally, cases which do not illustrate some principle of law or some important bearing of an enactment in a way not covered by previous decisions, ought not to be reported.

(*j*) In selecting cases for report, the Reporter is to be guided by the weight and importance of the decision, and the existence of materials for a satisfactory report, and is not to abstain from reporting a case merely because he may think the decision to be erroneous, or to be in conflict with other decisions.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department is republished for general information.

F. B. PEACOCK,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.—JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 5th August 1885.

No. 1086.—The Hon'ble Sir Richard Garth, Kt., Q.C., Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has obtained privilege leave for twenty-one days, with effect from the 21st ultimo.

PATENTS.

The 1st August 1885.

No. 665.—Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV of 1859, in the office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort. St. George, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, at all reasonable hours, at the office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department at the Presidency, upon payment of a fee of one rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying :—

No. 33 *of* 1884.—John Remfry, of No. 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, Solicitor and Patent Agent. Amended specification of his invention for improvements in pumps.

No. 84 *of* 1884.—Dr. August Prinz, of Meissen, Saxony, in the Empire of Germany, for improvements in the treatment of vegetable fibrous materials for spinning.

No. 145 *of* 1884.—Eugene Eteve, Electrician, and Jean André de Braam, Civil Engineer, of the City of Paris, in the Republic of France, for an improved petroleum or hydro-carbon engine.

No. 17 *of* 1885.—William Beale Hale, Patent Solicitor, of Washington, in the District of Columbia and United States of America, for improvements in Electric Telephonic Transmitters.

No. 20 *of* 1885.—Mohesh Chunder Bose, a Government Pensioner, late Assistant Engineer in the Public Works Department, at present resident of Calcutta, premises No. 105, Amherst Street, for the "Puzzle Hinge," or "the mould of brass."

No. 25 *of* 1885.—John Edwards, of London, in the County of Middlesex, England, for improvements in bottles and in stoppers for same.

No. 32 *of* 1885.—John Robert Bryden, of George Town, Demerara, British Guiana, Sanitary Engineer, for improved process and apparatus or plant for the utilization of human excreta, drainage from stables and the like.

No. 41 *of* 1885.—James Murdoch Napier, of York Road, Lambeth, in the County of Surrey, England, for improvements in coining presses.

No. 44 *of* 1885.—Charles Thomas, Mason, Junior, of Sumter, South Carolina, United States of America, for improvements in cotton gins.

No. 48 *of* 1885.—The Fuller Universal Telephone Company, of the City of New York, State of New York, one of the United States of America, for improvements in Telephone Receivers.

No. 50 *of* 1885.—William Mather, of Manchester, in the County of Lancaster, England, Engineer, for process and apparatus for bleaching vegetable fibres, fabrics, and yarns.

No. 51 *of* 1885.—James Murdoch Napier, of York Road, Lambeth, in the County of Surrey, England, for improvements in speed indicators.

No. 66 *of* 1885.—Harry Edmund Winter, Gentlemen Jean Lodois Merigot, Medical Electrician, and Walter Frost, Electrical Engineer, all of London, England, for improvements in apparatus for raising and lowering the windows of railway and other carriages.

No. 70 *of* 1885.—Percival Everitt, of London, England, Engineer, for improvements in weighing machines.

No. 76 *of* 1885.—John Clarke, Engineer, residing at No. 2, Talekul Ghaut, Howrah, in the Presidency of Bengal, for expressing water from indigo or similar products.

No. 78 *of* 1885.—Alfred Parry, Engineer, residing in Barrackpore, near Calcutta, for a press suitable for compressing tea, indigo, tobacco and other products into cakes or blocks.

A. MACKENZIE,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Foreign Department is republished for general information :—

F. B. PEACOCK,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.—GENERAL.

Simla, the 5th August 1885.

No. 1627*G.*—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. Robert Heilgers as Consul for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Calcutta.

H. M. DURAND,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, is republished for general information.

F. B. PEACOCK,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

CODES.

No. 2296.

Simla, the 4th August 1885.

CIVIL PENSION CODE.

PAGE 43.

Section 93.

Insert the following after "Stipendiary Village Accountants" *in the List under this Section :—*

"(including those paid according to 'Wingate's scale')."

D. M. BARBOUR,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Military Department, are republished for general information.

F. B. PEACOCK,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Simla, the 7th August 1885.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 439.—PERSONAL STAFF—

The following appointment has been made on the Personal Staff of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal :—

Captain W. C. W. Rawlinson, Lincolnshire Regiment, to be Aide-de-Camp
Dated 21st April 1885.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 446.—Surgeon F. R. Swaine, M.B., has been granted an extension of furlough (p.a.) for thirty days by the Secretary of State for India.

G. CHESNEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1885.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India, &c.

[*Reprinted from the Gazette of India.*]

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Legislative Department, is republished for general information.

F. B. PEACOCK,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 13th August 1885.

No. 15.—The following Statute is published for general information :—

ARMY (ANNUAL) ACT, 1885.

48 VIC., CHAPTER 8.

An Act to provide, during twelve months, for the Discipline and Regulation of the Army.

[*28th April* 1885.]

WHEREAS the raising or keeping a standing army within the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in time of peace, unless it be with the consent of Parliament, is against law :

And whereas it is adjudged necessary by Her Majesty and this present Parliament, that a body of forces should be continued for the safety of the United Kingdom and the defence of the possessions of Her Majesty's Crown, and that the whole number of such forces should consist of one hundred and forty-two thousand one hundred and ninety-four men, including those to be employed at the depôts in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for the training of recruits for service at home and abroad, but exclusive of the numbers actually serving within Her Majesty's Indian possessions :

And whereas it is also judged necessary for the safety of the United Kingdom, and the defence of the possessions of this realm, that a body of Royal Marine forces should be employed in Her Majesty's fleet and naval service, under the direction of the Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom, or the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral aforesaid :

And whereas the said marine forces may frequently be quartered or be on shore, or sent to do duty or be on board transport ships or vessels, merchant ships or vessels, or other ships or vessels, or they may be under other circumstances in which they will not be subject to the laws relating to the Government of Her Majesty's forces by sea :

And whereas no man can be forejudged of life or limb, or subjected in time of peace to any kind of punishment within this realm by martial law, or in any other manner than by the judgment of his peers and according to the known and established laws of this realm ; yet nevertheless it being requisite, for the retaining all the before mentioned forces, and other persons subject to military law, in their duty, that an exact discipline be observed, and that persons belonging to the said forces who mutiny or stir up sedition, or desert Her Majesty's service, or are guilty of crimes and offences to the prejudice of good order

and military discipline, be brought to a more exemplary and speedy punishment than the usual forms of the law will allow:

44 & 45 Vic., c. 58. And whereas the Army Act, 1881, will expire in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five on the following days:

(*a*) in the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man,—on the thirtieth day of April; and

(*b*) elsewhere in Europe, inclusive of Malta, also in the West Indies and America,—on the thirty-first day of July; and

(*c*) elsewhere, whether within or without Her Majesty's dominions,—on the thirty-first day of December:

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Short title. 1. This Act may be cited as the Army (Annual) Act, 1885.

Army Act (44 & 45 Vic., c. 58) to be in force for specified times. 2. (1) The Army Act, 1881, shall be and remain in force during the periods hereinafter mentioned, and no longer, unless otherwise provided by Parliament; that is to say,

(*a*) within the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man,—from the thirtieth day of April one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five to the thirtieth day of April one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, both inclusive; and

(*b*) elsewhere in Europe, inclusive of Malta, also in the West Indies and America,—from the thirty-first day of July one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five to the thirty-first day of July one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, both inclusive; and

(*c*) elsewhere, whether within or without Her Majesty's dominions,—from the thirty-first day of December one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five to the thirty-first day of December one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, both inclusive;

and the day from which the Army Act, 1881, is continued in any place by this Act is in relation to that place referred to in this Act as the commencement of this Act.

44 & 45 Vic., c. 58. (2) The Army Act, 1881, while in force shall apply to persons subject to military law, whether within or without Her Majesty's dominions.

(3) A person subject to military law shall not be exempted from the provisions of the Army Act, 1881, by reason only that the number of the forces for the time being in the service of Her Majesty, exclusive of the marine forces, is either greater or less than the number hereinbefore mentioned.

Prices in respect of billeting. 3. There shall be paid to the keeper of a victualling house for the accommodation provided by him in pursuance of the Army Act, 1881, the prices specified in the Schedule to this Act.

Amendments of Army Act, 1881.

Amendment of section 44 of 44 & 45 Vic., c. 58, as the commutation of punishment. 4. Whereas sub-section ten of section forty-four of the Army Act, 1881, is as follows:—

"For the purposes of commutation of punishment, the summary punishment above-mentioned shall be deemed to stand in the scale of punishments next below penal servitude;"

And whereas it is expedient to authorise the commutation of imprisonment into summary punishment: Be it therefore enacted as follows:

In sub-section ten of section forty-four of the Army Act, 1881, the word "imprisonment" shall be substituted for the words "penal servitude."

Amendment of section 88 of 44 & 45 Vic., c. 58, as to the form of proclamation for continuing soldiers in the army service. 5. Whereas by sub-section one of section eighty-eight of the Army Act, 1881, Her Majesty is authorised under the circumstances therein mentioned by proclamation to direct that persons who would otherwise be entitled to be transferred to the reserve shall continue in army service for the same period for which they might be required to serve, if they had been transferred to the reserve and called out for permanent service by a proclamation under the Reserve Forces Act, 1882;

45 & 46 Vic., c. 48. And whereas it is expedient to assimilate the terms of a proclamation under the said section to a proclamation under the Reserve Forces Act, 1882: Be it therefore enacted as follows:

In section eighty-eight of the Army Act, 1881, there shall be substituted for sub-section one thereof the following enactments (which shall be sub-sections one, two and three thereof, and the present sub-section two of the said section shall be numbered four):—

(1) It shall be lawful for Her Majesty in Council, in case of imminent national danger or of great emergency, by proclamation, the occasion being first communicated to Parliament if Parliament be then sitting, or if Parliament be not then sitting declared by the proclamation, to order that the soldiers who would otherwise be entitled in pursuance of the terms of their enlistment to be transferred to the reserve shall continue in army service.

(2) It shall be lawful for Her Majesty by any such proclamation to order a Secretary of State from time to time to give, and when given to revoke or vary, such directions as may seem necessary or proper for causing all or any of the soldiers mentioned in the proclamation to continue in army service.

(3) Every soldier for the time being required by or in pursuance of such directions to continue in army service shall continue to serve in army service for the same period for which he might be required to serve, if he had been transferred to the reserve and called out for permanent service by a proclamation of Her Majesty under the enactments relating to the reserve.

Amendment of s. 171 of 44 & 45 Vic., c. 58, as to the exercise of powers vested in holder of military office.

6. Whereas by section one hundred and seventy-one of the Army Act, 1881, it is enacted as follows:

"Any power or jurisdiction given to, or any act or thing to be done by, to, or before any person holding any military office may be exercised by, or done by, to, or before any other person for the time being authorised in that behalf according to the custom of the service."

And whereas doubts have arisen as to the application of the said section in certain cases, and it is expedient to remove such doubts: Be it therefore enacted as follows:

In section one hundred and seventy-one of the Army Act, 1881, there shall be added at the end thereof the words "or according to rules made under section seventy of this Act."

Amendment of s. 172 of 44 and 45 Vic., c. 58, as to the signing of orders in relation to prisoners.

7. Whereas doubts have arisen as to the application of sub-section one of section one hundred and seventy-two of the Army Act, 1881, to sub-section two thereof, and as to whether sub-section two extends to directions as well as orders, and it is expedient to remove such doubts: Be it therefore enacted as follows:

In section one hundred and twenty-two of the Army Act, 1881, there shall be substituted for sub-section two thereof above recited the following enactment:

(2) The foregoing enactment of this section shall extend to any order or directions issued in pursuance of this Act in relation to a military convict or military prisoner, and any such order or directions shall not be held void by reason of the death or removal from office of the officer signing or ordering the issue of the same, or by reason of any defect in such order or directions, if it be alleged in such order or directions that the convict or prisoner has been convicted, and there is a good and valid conviction to sustain the order or directions.

Commencement.

8. (1) The amendments of the Army Act, 1881, made by this Act shall take effect as from the commencement of this Act.

Printing and construction of amendments.

(2) Where any enactment or words is or are directed by this Act or by any enactment for the time being in force, whether passed before or after the passing of this Act, to be substituted in the Army Act, 1881, for any other enactment or words, or to be added to, or omitted from, the Army Act, 1881, then all copies of the Army Act, 1881, printed after such direction takes effect shall be printed with the said enactment or words added to the said Act or omitted therefrom, or printed therein, in lieu of any enactment or words for which the same is or are substituted, according as such direction requires, and with the sections and sub-sections numbered in accordance with such direction; and the said Act shall be construed as if it had, at the time at which such direction takes effect, been enacted with such addition, omission, or substitution.

(3) A reference in any enactment, whether passed before or after the passing of this Act, to the Army Act, 1881, shall, unless the context otherwise requires, be construed to refer to the Army Act, 1881, as amended by any enactment for the time being in force.

SCHEDULE.

Accommodation to be provided.	Maximum price.
Lodging and attendance for soldier where hot meal furnished ...	Two pence halfpenny per night.
Hot meal as specified in Part I of the Second Schedule to the Army Act, 1881.	One shilling and one penny halfpenny each.
Where no hot meal furnished, lodging and attendance, and candles, vinegar, salt, and the use of fire, and the necessary utensils for dressing and eating his meat.	Four pence per day.
Ten pounds of oats, twelve pounds of hay, and eight pounds of straw per day for each horse.	One shilling and nine pence per day.
Lodging and attendance for officer	Two shillings per night.

Note.—An officer shall pay for his food.

D. FITZPATRICK,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, are republished for general information.

F. B. PEACOCK.
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Simla, the 14th August 1885.

No. 38—1424-36.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Public),—under date Simla, the 14th August 1885.

Read again—

The Indian Explosives Act, No. IV of 1884.

Read—

Home Department Resolution No. 34—1391-98, dated the 5th September 1884, directing the formation of a Committee to frame rules under the Indian Explosives Act, 1884.

A letter from the Committee, dated the 12th January 1885, submitting with explanatory remarks, a draft of proposed rules under the Act.

RESOLUTION.

OBSERVATIONS.—By the Resolution of the 5th September 1884, read in the preamble, a Committee, composed of the officers named in the margin, was appointed to consider the question of the rules to be issued under the Indian Explosives Act, 1884. The rules submitted by the Committee have been considered by the Government of India, and have been amended where necessary. A copy of the rules as amended is attached to this Resolution.

Major P. FitzG. Gallwey, R.A., Deputy Director-General of Ordnance in India.
Mr. G. S. Forbes, Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department.
Mr. J. M. Macpherson, Barrister-at-Law, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department.
Mr. N. St. L. Carter, Traffic Manager, East Indian Railway Company.

2. The rules appear to the Governor-General in Council to provide for all the subjects for which there is any present occasion. Those relating to Transport and Importation should, in the opinion of His Excellency in Council, be made and issued by the Government of India, while those relating to Manufacture, Possession, and Sale might appropriately be issued by Local Governments and Administrations after such adaptation as may be necessary to suit the local circumstances of each province.

3. No attempt has been made to frame rules for the keeping and transport of explosives within the limits of ports—matters formerly dealt with by the Ports Act, section 7, clause (*o*), and sections 28 to 34, both inclusive, of which will be repealed when the Explosives Act is brought into force. Each port must be considered separately, and rules for each prescribed with regard to its own circumstances.

4. It will be noticed that under section 5 of the Act, Local Governments are left a discretion in the application of the rules, and it is not necessary that the whole or any of the rules relating to manufacture, possession, and sale should be brought into operation, except in places where a real necessity for such rules may exist.

5. It was at first thought possible that simplification might be secured by confining importation to one or two of the best known explosives which are most useful for practical purposes, and by forbidding the importation of all other explosive substances. Further consideration, however, renders it doubtful whether it is expedient to do this, inasmuch as, in the present state of the industrial development of this country, explosives embraced in the classification adopted in the rules, but not now in actual use, may at any time become of importance and value for practical purposes.

6. The preliminary portion of the rules sets out the classification of explosives contained in the bye-laws made under the English Statute (38 Vic., cap. 17). There are doubtless many explosives known in Europe which at the present moment are neither manufactured, imported, nor used in India; but for the reasons given in the preceding paragraph, it has been deemed desirable to adopt the most exhaustive classification known.

7. One primary consideration kept in view in framing the rules has been to avoid the necessity of double licenses under the Indian Arms Act and the Explosives Act in the case of those explosives that are in common use throughout the country, and the manufacture, possession, sale, and importation of which are regulated under these former Act. With this object, the procedure and forms prescribed for these explosives under the Arms Act and the rules issued thereunder have been as far as possible preserved. The explosives thus specially dealt with are gunpowder, explosives of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class, and explosives of the 7th (firework) class. These comprise all gunpowder ordinarily so called, safety cartridges, safety fuses for blasting, railway fog signals, percussion caps, firework compositions, and manufactured fireworks. It is not overlooked that the term "ammunition" as defined in the Arms Act embraces a larger number of explosive compounds; but it is only in the case of those above specified that the interests or convenience of dealers or of the general public appear to need special consideration.

8. The following order of treatment has been observed in drawing up the rules—(1) manufacture, possession, and sale; (2) transport; (3) importation; and (4) various general matters.

9. Under the head of manufacture, possession, and sale there is first a series of general rules (2—7) prohibiting, under penalty, manufacture, possession, or sale, except in accordance with a license. These are followed by rules (8—11) especially providing for th licensing of the manufacture, possession, and sale of gunpowder, ammunition, and fireworks. The procedure for obtaining a license to manufacture other explosives is then stated (rules 12—13). This is followed by rules relating to the licensing of possession of explosives other than gunpowder, &c., the subject being dealt with under two sets of provisions. First, rules 14—16 regulate the possession of small quantities of explosives; secondly, rules 17—22 provide for cases where larger quantities are to be kept. Provision is finally made (rules 23—26) for the licensing of sale.

To the general rules for the manufacture, possession, and sale of explosives are added provisoes specifying the cases in which licenses need not be taken out, such as the filling of cartridges, the possession of small quantities of explosives for private use, and the like.

10. In the special rules relating to gunpowder, ammunition, and fireworks, the Arms Act procedure has, as already explained, been observed. As, in practice, the licenses under that Act prescribe the quantity which may be dealt with throughout the year, the forms of license are to the same effect. But, in the interests of the public safety, the quantity to be kept at the same time on the licensed premises has been limited.

11. The licening of the manufacture of other explosives (rule 12 and 13) has, it will be noticed, been left entirely to the Governor-General in Council. It is believed that the manufacture of such explosive as dynamite or nitro-glycerine is not at present carried on in India, and it is probably unlikely that this will be the case for some time to come. Detailed regulations on the subject do not therefore appear to be immediately called for. Proposals for the establishment of a factory should, it is thought, receive the special sanction of the Government of India in each case.

12. With regard to the possession of explosives, rules 14—16 provide for the licensing of the possession of small quantities not exceeding 60 lb. This is the maximum quantity which may, in the opinion of the Government of India, be safely possessed at the same time under the less stringent precautions which such licenses impose. Quantities in excess of this amount must be kept in a magazine (rules 17—20). The procedure for obtaining a magazine license follows in its main lines the procedure in force in England. It is designed to give ample notice to all persons likely to be injuriously affected by the establishment of a magazine. It also enables the local authorities both to make full enquiry as to the desirability of complying with an application, and to prescribe the conditions on which a license may be granted. No special procedure in favour of municipal or local bodies desiring to establish a public magazine seems to be required, as it is considered that the regular procedure should be followed by municipal corporations equally with private persons.

13. Looking to the highly dangerous character of all explosives of the fulminate class, it has been deemed expedient (rules 21 and 22) to leave it to the Governor-General in Council to license the possession of any explosive of that class under such conditions as he may see fit in each case to prescribe.

14. Licenses for the sale of explosives can be granted only to persons already licensed to possess them. The premises on which sale is conducted will thus be subject to whatever conditions are imposed on such premises by the possession license. The fee for a sale license has, in view of its being an additional license, been limited to Rs. 5.

15. It has not been considered necessary to require transport to be carried on under license. Explosives falling under the Indian Arms Act will remain subject to such licenses as have been prescribed by the rules issued under that enactment, and, such being the case, it seems sufficient to confine the rules to be issued under the Explosives Act to laying down the regulations under which transport shall be conducted. The transport rules fall under two heads—(1) rules with respect to the packing of explosives for conveyance, and (2) rules as to the mode of conveyance. The packing rules deal with each class of explosive separately. The conveyance rules lay down (*a*) general regulations (rule 31); (*b*) regulations (rule 32) relating specially to conveyance by road or vessel; and (*c*) regulations (rule 33) specially relating to railways. The railway rules follow closely the rules drawn up by the Committee appointed in the year 1881 for the purpose of framing regulations for the conveyance of ammunition and other explosives by railway.

16. With regard to importation, the rules (35—46) are restricted to importation by sea. Importation by land or river does not at present require to be specially regulated under the Explosives Act. As in the case of manufacture, possession, and sale, the importation of gunpowder, ammunition, and fireworks has been specially dealt with (rule 38) so as to make the procedure identical with that prescribed under the Arms Act.

The importation of other explosives has been limited to the ports which are now authorised for the import of gunpowder. It has been provided that no such explosive shall be imported until it has passed a test to be prescribed by the Government of India. At the same time, in order to prevent inconvenience, the proviso to rule 35 has been so framed as to allow explosives of English manufacture which, in the case of the more dangerous explosives, is carried on under strict Government supervision, and other explosives to which the

Governor-General in Council may extend the privilege, to be landed on certain conditions previous to the application of the test. The tests which should be prescribed are under the consideration of the Government of India.

17. Under the head of "General," provision has been made for several matters connected with the granting of licenses. Rules 49, 50, and 51, relating to stamps, fees, and the currency of licenses, follow corresponding rules under the Arms Act. Rule 54 empowers, in accordance with the provisions of section 15 of the Act, the authority granting a license under the rules to direct by an order written on the same that it shall have the effect of a like license under the Arms Act. By rule 55 persons lawfully entitled under the Arms Act to possess ammunition enjoy the same privileges in respect of possession and import under the Explosives Act as they enjoy under section 6 of the Arms Act.

18. Finally, it may be observed that the rules have no application in the case of Government explosives (see section 14 of the Act).

19. Copy of a notification required by section 18 (1) of the Explosives Act, which will appear in the next issue of the *Gazette of India*, publishing a draft of the rules to be issued by the Governor-General in Council, for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, is enclosed, as also copy of a notification which will be issued under section 18 (2) of the Act, prescribing the manner in which draft rules shall be published by authorities making them. The first of these notifications with the draft rules should be republished in three consecutive issues of the Local Gazettes, and copies should at the same time be freely distributed to English and Vernacular newspapers, and should further be published at the head-quarters of all districts, sub-divisions, and tahsils or taluks and communicated to all municipal bodies. A similar distribution should be made of the draft rules eventually framed by the Local Government, though it is not considered necessary to prescribe this in the notification issued under clause 2 of the section.

20. The rules to be issued by Local Governments under the Act should in due course be submitted for the sanction of the Government of India.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the above Resolution, with a copy of the draft rules, be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations for information and guidance, and that a copy be forwarded to the Military and Public Works Departments for information; and

that the Resolution, with the rules, be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

DRAFT.

DRAFT RULES UNDER THE EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884.

PRELIMINARY.

1. For the purposes of these rules explosives shall be classified as follows, namely:—

Class 1	...	Gunpowder.
Do. 2	...	Nitrate-mixture.
Do. 3	...	Nitro-compound.
Do. 4	...	Chlorate-mixture.
Do. 5	...	Fulminate.
Do. 6	...	Ammunition.
Do. 7	...	Firework.

And when an explosive falls within the description of more than one class, it shall be deemed to belong exclusively to the latest of the classes within the description of which it falls.

CLASS 1.—*Gunpowder Class.*

The term "gunpowder" means exclusively gunpowder ordinarily so called.

CLASS 2.—*Nitrate-mixture Class.*

The term "nitrate-mixture" means any preparation other than gunpowder ordinarily so called, formed by the mechanical mixture of a nitrate with any form of carbon or with any carbonaceous substance not possessed of explosive properties, whether sulphur be or be not added to such preparation, and whether such preparation be or be not mechanically mixed with any other non-explosive substance.

The nitrate-mixture class comprises such explosives as—

Pyrolithe,
Pudrolithe,
Poudre saxifragine,

and any preparation coming within the above definition.

CLASS 3.—*Nitro-compound Class.*

The term "nitro-compound" means any chemical compound possessed of explosive properties, or capable of combining with metals to form an explosive compound, which is produced by the chemical action of nitric acid (whether mixed or not with sulphuric acid) or of a nitrate mixed with sulphuric acid upon any carbonaceous substance, whether such compound is mechanically mixed with other substances or not.

The nitro-compound class has two divisions.

Division 1 comprises such explosives as—

Nitro-glycerine,	Dualine,
Dynamite,	Glyoxiline,
Lithofracteur,	Methylic nitrate,

and any chemical compound or mechanically mixed preparation which consists either wholly or partly of nitro-glycerine or of some other liquid nitro-compound.

Division 2 comprises such explosives as—

Gun-cotton, ordinarily so called,	Cotton gunpowder,
Gun-paper,	Schultz's powder,
Xyloidine,	Nitro-mannite.
Gun sawdust,	Picrates,
Nitrated gun-cotton,	Picric powder,

and any nitro-compound as before defined, which is not comprised in the first division.

CLASS 4.—*Chlorate-mixture Class.*

The term "chlorate-mixture" means any explosive containing a chlorate.

The chlorate-mixture class has two divisions.

Division 1 comprises such explosives as—

Horsley's blasting powder,
Brain's blasting powder,

and any chlorate preparation which consists partly of nitro-glycerine or of some other liquid nitro-compound.

Division 2 comprises such explosives as—

Horsley's original blasting powder,	Reichen's blasting charges,
Erhardt's powder,	Teutonite,
Reverley's powder,	Chlorated gun-cotton,
Hochstadter's blasting charges,	

and any chlorate-mixture as before defined, which is not comprised in the first division.

CLASS 5.—*Fulminate Class.*

The term "fulminate" means any chemical compound or mechanical mixture, whether included in the foregoing classes or not, which, from its great susceptibility to detonation, is suitable for employment in percussion caps or any other appliances for developing detonation, or, which, from its extreme sensibility to explosion, and from its great instability (that is to say, readiness to undergo decomposition from very slight exciting causes), is especially dangerous.

This class consists of two divisions.

Division 1 comprises such compounds as the fulminates of silver and of mercury, and preparations of these substances, such as are used in percussion caps, and any preparation consisting of a mixture of a chlorate with phosphorous, or certain descriptions of phosphorous compounds, with or without the addition of carbonaceous matter, and any preparation consisting of a mixture of a chlorate with sulphur, or with a sulphuret, with or without carbonaceous matter.

Division 2 comprises such substances as the chloride and the iodide of nitrogen, fulminating gold and silver, diazobenzol, and the nitrate of diazobenzol.

CLASS 6.—*Ammunition Class.*

The term "ammunition" means an explosive of any of the foregoing classes when enclosed in any case or contrivance, or otherwise adapted or prepared so as to form a cartridge or charge for small arms, cannon or any other weapon, or for blasting, or to form any safety or other fuze for blasting or for shells, or to form any tube for firing explosives, or to form a percussion cap, a detonator, a fog signal, a shell, a torpedo, a war rocket, or other contrivance other than a firework.

The term "percussion cap" does not include a detonator.

The term "detonator" means a capsule or case which is of such strength and construction, and contains an explosive of the fulminate-explosive class in such quantity that the explosion of one capsule or case will communicate the explosion to other like capsules or cases.

The term "safety fuze" means a fuze for blasting which burns and does not explode, and which does not contain its own means of ignition, and which is of such strength and construction and contains an explosive in such quantity that the burning of such fuze will not communicate laterally with other like fuzes.

The expression "safety cartridges" means cartridges for small arms of which the case can be extracted from the small arm after firing, and which are so closed as to prevent any explosion in one cartridge being communicated to other cartridges.

The ammunition class has three divisions.

Division 1 comprises exclusively—

Safety cartridges.
Safety fuzes for blasting.
Railway fog signals.
Percussion caps.

Division 2 comprises any ammunition as before defined which does not contain its own means of ignition, and is not included in Division 1, such as—

Cartridges for small arms, which are not safety cartridges,
Cartridges and charges for cannon, shells, mines, blasting, or other like purposes,
Shells and torpedoes containing any explosive,
Fuzes for blasting, which are not safety fuzes,
Fuzes for shells,
Tubes for firing explosives,
War rockets,

which do not contain their own means of ignition.

Division 3 comprises any ammunition as before defined which contains its own means of ignition, and is not included in division 1, such as—

Detonators,
Cartridges for small arms, which are not safety cartridges,
Fuzes for blasting, which are not safety fuzes,
Fuzes for shells,
Tubes for firing explosives,

which do contain their own means of ignition.

By "ammunition containing its own means of ignition is meant ammunition having an arrangement, whether attached to it or forming part of it, which is adapted to explode or fire the same by friction or percussion.

CLASS 7.—*Firework Class.*

The term "firework" comprises firework composition and manufactured fireworks.

Division 1.—The term "firework composition" means any chemical compound or mechanically mixed preparation of an explosive or inflammable nature which is used for the purpose of making manufactured fireworks, and is not included in the former classes of explosives, and also any coloured fire composition.

Division 2.—The term "manufactured firework" means any explosive of the foregoing classes and any firework composition, when such explosive or composition is enclosed in any case or contrivance, or is otherwise manufactured so as to form a squib, cracker, serpent, rocket (other than a war-rocket), maroon, star, lance, wheel, Chinese fire, Roman candle, or other article adapted for the production of pyrotechnic effects or pyrotechnic signals.

MANUFACTURE, POSSESSION, AND SALE.

(*a*) *General Rules.*

2. An explosive shall not be manufactured except under and in accordance with the conditions of a license to manufacture the explosive granted under these rules.

Nothing in this rule shall apply—

(*a*) to the making of a small quantity of an explosive for the purpose of chemical experiment, and not for practical use or for sale; or

(*b*) to the filling for private use and not for sale of any safety cartridges to the amount allowed by these rules to be possessed for private use.

3. If any person manufactures an explosive in contravention of rule 2, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to three thousand rupees.

4. An explosive shall not be possessed except under and in accordance with the conditions of a license to possess the explosive granted under these rules:

Provided that this rule shall not apply—

(1) to a person possessing for his private use and not for sale—

(*a*) gunpowder to an amount not exceeding on the same premises 30lb or in lieu of the said quantity of gunpowder 15lb of any other explosive, or in lieu of any less amount of gunpowder not so possessed, half that amount of other explosive; or

(*b*) gunpowder contained in safety cartridges to an amount not exceeding 150lb. or in lieu thereof 150lb of any explosive contained in ammunition of the 1st division of class 6, or in lieu of any less amount of gunpowder not so possessed, that amount of any explosive so contained:

Exception.—Nothing in the foregoing portion of the proviso to this rule shall be held to authorize the possession for private use—

(*a*) of any explosive of the 5th (fulminate) class; or

(*b*) of any explosive whereof the possession has been prohibited absolutely by notification under section 6 of the Act; or,

(*c*) where the possession of an explosive has by notification under that section been prohibited subject to conditions, of any such explosive except subject to those conditions.

(2) to the possession of an unlimited quantity of fireworks, if obtained and intended for immediate use and not for sale, and if kept for a period not exceeding 14 days in a safe and suitable place, and with all due precautions for the public safety :

(3) to the possession of any explosive by a person licensed to manufacture the explosive :

(4) to the possession of any explosive by a carrier or other person for the purpose of transport when the same is being kept or transported in accordance with the provisions of the rules made under the Act with respect to the transport of such explosive : or

(5) to the possession of any gunpowder, rockets, or other explosive on board any ship in pursuance of the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Acts, or any order or regulation under those Acts.

5. If any person possesses an explosive in contravention of rule 4, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

6. An explosive shall not be sold except under and in accordance with the conditions of a license to sell the explosive granted under these rules :

Provided that this rule shall not apply to any person selling any explosive which for his own private use he lawfully possesses to any person who is not legally prohibited from possessing the same.

7. If any person sells an explosive in contravention of rule 6, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

(*b*) *Licensing of the manufacture, possession, and sale of gunpowder and certain explosives.*

8. Licenses to manufacture, possess, and sell, or to possess and sell or to possess) an explosive of the 1st (gunpowder) class or of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition class or of the 7th (firework) class to such total amount during the currency of the license, and in such places as shall be approved by the licensing officer, may be granted in a Presidency Town by the Commissioner of Police, and elsewhere by the District Magistrate :

Provided that nothing in any such license shall be deemed to entitle the license-holder to keep at the same time in the place to which the license applies more than 200 lb of gunpowder, 500 lb of explosive contained in ammunition of the 1st division of the 6 h (ammunition) class, and 200 lb of fireworks, or any such less quantity of any of these explosives as the licensing officer may direct in this behalf.

9. The following fees shall be paid for every license granted under the last foregoing rule, namely—

(1) a fee of twenty rupees for every license to manufacture, possess, and sell :

(2) a fee of ten rupees for every license to possess and sell ; and

(3) a fee of eight annas for every license to possess.

10. Every license granted under rule 8 shall be in Form A, B or C in the Schedule hereto annexed as the case may be, and shall be subject to the conditions prescribed therein.

11 If any person commits a breach of any condition subject to which a license under rule 8 is granted, he shall be punished wich fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

(*c*) *Licensing of the manufacture of other explosives.*

12. Licenses to manufacture explosives other than those referred to in rule 8 shall be granted by the Governor-General in Council on payment of such fees in such form for such term and subject to such conditions as the Governor-General in Council may in each case prescribe : Provided that the Governor-General in Council shall in the case of any such license, prescribe all the conditions which are hereinafter prescribed for licenses to possess an explosive of the same description and quantity as the manufacturing license is to cover.

13. If any person commits a breach of any condition subject to which a license under rule 12 is granted, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to three thousand rupees.

(*d*) *Licensing of the possession of small quantities of other explosives.*

14. Licenses for the possession at such places as shall be approved by the licensing officer of explosives other than those specified in rule 8, shall, if the explosive is not one of the 5th (fulminate) class, and if the quantity to be possessed at the same time does not exceed 60 pounds, be granted in a Presidency Town by the Commissioner of Police, and elsewhere by the District Magistrate.

15. Every license granted under rule 14 shall be in Form D in the Schedule hereto annexed, and shall be subject to the conditions prescribed therein. A fee of five rupees shall be paid for every such license.

16. If any person commits a breach of any condition subject to which a license under rule 14 is granted, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

(e) Licensing of the possession of explosives generally.

17. Licenses for the possession of explosives generally shall, if the explosive is not one of the 5th (fulminate) class, be granted by the Local Government in accordance with the following procedure:—

(1) The applicant shall submit to the District Magistrate, or, in a Presidency Town, to the Commissioner of Police, an application in writing, accompanied by a plan (drawn to scale) of the place in which it is proposed to keep the explosive (herein referred to as the magazine) and the site thereof.

(2) The application shall specify such of the following matters as are applicable, namely—

(*a*) the boundaries of the land forming the site of the magazine, and either any belt of land surrounding the site which is to be kept clear and the buildings and works from which it is to be kept clear, or the distances to be maintained between the magazine, or any part thereof, and other buildings and works;

(*b*) the situation, character, and construction of all the mounds, buildings, and works on or connected with the magazine and the distances thereof from each other;

(*c*) the amount of explosive and of ingredients thereof wholly or partly mixed to be allowed at the same time within the boundaries of the magazine; and

(*d*) any especial terms which the applicant may propose by reason of any special circumstances arising from the locality, the situation, or construction of any buildings or works, or the nature of any process or otherwise.

(3) Upon receipt of the said application—

(*a*) The District Magistrate or Commissioner of Police, as the case may be, shall thereupon cause notice to be published of the application, and fix a date on which any persons shall be heard objecting to the establishment of a magazine on the proposed site who have not less than seven clear days before the day of hearing sent to the said District Magistrate or Commissioner of Police and to the applicant notice of their intention to appear and object, with their name, address, and calling, and a short statement of the grounds of their objection.

(*b*) Where the site of the proposed magazine is situate within, or within one mile of, the limits of the jurisdiction of any Municipality or of any Port authority, the applicant shall serve on such authority notice of the application and of the date of hearing by the District Magistrate or Commissioner of Police.

(*c*) The said notices shall be published and served at the cost of the applicant by the District Magistrate or Commissioner of Police not less than one month before the date of hearing.

(*d*) The District Magistrate or Commissioner of Police shall fix the date of hearing as soon as practicable after application is made to him, and the time so fixed shall be as soon as practicable after the expiration of the said month from the publication and service of the notices by the applicant.

(*e*) On consideration of the application, and on making such enquiry as may be deemed necessary, the District Magistrate or Commissioner of Police may dissent altogether from the establishment of such new magazine on the proposed site, or assent thereto, either absolutely, or on any conditions requiring additional restrictions or precautions.

(*f*) On the completion of the enquiry the District Magistrate or Commissioner of Police shall forward the application with his recommendation to the Local Government. The Local Government may thereupon either grant the license applied for either in accordance with the recommendation of the District Magistrate or Commissioner of Police or with the addition of any additional restrictions and precautions as may be deemed proper, or the Local Government may refuse such license.

(*g*) If the Local Government grant a license, it shall forward the same to the District Magistrate or Commissioner of Police, who, when satisfied that the magazine is sufficiently completed according to the license to justify the use thereof, shall confirm the license; but, until so confirmed, the license shall not come into force.

18. A fee of 20 rupees shall be paid for every license granted under rule 17.

19. Every license granted under rule 17 shall be in Form E in the Schedule hereto annexed, and shall be subject to the conditions prescribed therein.

20. If any person commits a breach of any conditions subject to which a license under rule 17 is granted, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

21. Licenses for the possession of explosives of the 5th (fulminate) class shall be granted by the Governer-General in Council on payment of such fees and in such form and subject to such conditions as he may in each case prescribe.

22. If any person commits a breach of ony condition subject to which a license is granted under rule 21, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

(c) Licensing of the sale of other explosives.

23. Licenses for the sale of explosives other than those referred to in rule 8 may be granted in a Presidency Town by the Commissioner of Police, and elsewhere by the District Magistrate, to any person licensed to possess the same.

24. A fee of five rupees shall be paid for every license granted under rule 23.

25. Every license granted under rule 23 shall be in Form F in the Schedule hereto annexed, and shall be subject to the conditions therein prescribed.

26. If any person commits a breach of any condition subject to which a license under rule 23 is granted, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

(f) Supplementary.

27. The District Magistrate, or any Subordinate Magistrate deputed in that behalf by the District Magistrate, or, in a Presidency Town, the Commissioner of Police, or any Police officer not below the rank of Inspector deputed in that behalf by the District Magistrate or Commissioner of Police, may enter and inspect and examine any place in which an explosive is manufactured, possessed, or sold by a person licensed in this behalf under these rules.

28. A person licensed to possess an explosive shall not be required to take out a license for the manufacture of the explosive by reason that, in a room or workshop in connection with the magazine, or place in which he is licensed to possess the explosive, he, by filling cartridges, making charges, drying, sifting, fitting or otherwise, adapts or prepares the explosive for the keeping of which he is licensed, for use, sale or otherwise: Provided that he observes the following rules:

(1) There shall not be in the workshop in which such filling, adaptation or preparation is carried on more than 50lb of gunpowder, or in lieu of such gunpowder or of a less amount thereof, not so present, half that amount of other explosive.

(2) Any work unconnected with such filling, adaptation or preparation shall not be carried on in the said room or workshop while such filling, adaptation or preparation is being carried on.

(3) The said room or workshop shall be detached from the magazine or place in which the license is licensed to possess the explosive and at a safe distance therefrom.

(4) An explosive of one description shall not be converted into an explosive of another description, and shall not be unmade or resolved into its ingredients.

TRANSPORT.

(a) Packing.

29. The following general rules shall be observed with respect to the packing of explosives for conveyance:—

I. An explosive, not being an explosive of the 5th (fulminate) class or of the second and third divisions of the 6th (ammunition) class or of the first division of the 7th (firework) class, shall, if not exceeding 5lb in quantity, be contained in a substantial case, bag, canister, or other receptacle made and closed so as to prevent the explosive from escaping.

II. In every other case, the explosive shall be contained in a double package. The inner package shall be a substantial case, bag, canister, or other receptacle, made and closed so as to prevent the explosive from escaping, and the outer package shall be a box, barrel, or case of wood or metal or other solid material, and shall be of such strength, construction, and character that will not be broken or accidentally opened or become defective or insecure whilst being conveyed, and will not allow the explosive to escape: Provided as follows:—

(a) If the explosive is explosive of the 1st or gunpowder class or is explosive of the 2nd (nitrate-mixture) class or is gun-cotton or other explosive of the 2nd division of the 3rd (nitro-compound) class, the quantity of explosive in any one outer package shall not, in the case of explosive of the first two classes, exceed 100lb, and in the case of the last 50lb; and if the explosive be gun-cotton, it shall be carried thoroughly saturated with water.

(*b*) If the explosive belongs to the 1st division of the 3rd (nitro-compound) class or to the 4th (chlorate-mixture) class, the inner package shall be without any metal in its construction, and the inner or outer package or both shall be thoroughly waterproof. No one of the inner packages shall contain more than 10lb, and the aggregate quantity of the explosive in any one outer package shall not exceed 50lb.

(*c*) If the explosive belongs to the 5th (fulminate) class, it shall be packed in such manner as the Governor-General in Council may specially direct.

(*d*) If the explosive belongs to the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class or is an explosive of the 2nd division, an outer package shall not be required, but it may be contained in quantity not exceeding 100lb. in a single package, which shall be a box, barrel, or case not less than ⅜ths of an inch in thickness, of such strength, construction, and character as will not be broken or accidentally opened, or become defective or insecure whilst being conveyed, and will not allow the explosive to escape.

(*e*) If the explosive belongs to the 3rd division of the 6th (ammunition) class, it shall be packed in a double package. The inner package shall not contain more than 2lb of such explosive, and no more than 50lb, shall be contained in the outer package.

(*f*) If the explosive belongs to the 1st division of the 7th (firework) class, it shall be contained in a double package. The inner package shall be a substantial canister, case or other receptacle hermetically closed, and containing no more than 1lb of explosive, and no more than 20lb shall be contained in the outer package; and

(*g*) If the explosive belongs to the 2nd division of the 7th (fire work) class, it shall be contained in a box, barrel, or case of wood, metal, or other solid material, and of such strength, construction, and character that it will not be broken or accidentally opened, or become defective or insecure whilst being conveyed, and will not allow any explosive to escape, and the quantity of explosive in any one package shall not exceed 100lb.

III.—Whatever be the amount of the explosive, and to whatever class or division of a class it belong, the following conditions shall be observed:—

(*a*) The interior of every package, whether single or double, shall be kept free from grit and otherwise clean;

(*b*) every package, whether single or double, when actually used for the packing of explosive, shall not be used for the packing of any other explosive of the same or any other class or for any other purpose;

(*c*) there shall not be any iron or steel in the construction of any such single package or inner or outer package unless the same is effectually covered with tin, zinc, or other suitable material;

(*d*) on the outermost package there shall be affixed, in conspicuous characters, by means of a brand or securely attached label or mark, the word "Explosive," followed by the name of the explosive or other description of the contents, and the name and address of the owners or sender; and

(*e*) the amount of explosive in any single package, or, if there is a double package, in any one outer package, shall not exceed the amount specified in the foregoing rules, except with the consent of, and under conditions to be approved by, an officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf.

30. If any person commits a breach of any of the foregoing rules relating to the packing of explosive for conveyance, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000.

(*b*) *Mode of Conveyance.*

31. The following general rules shall be observed with respect to the conveyance of explosives:—

I.—No explosive shall be conveyed from place to place unless packed in the manner provided for in the foregoing rules.

II.—There shall not be conveyed in any carriage or vessel, which is being used for the conveyance of an explosive, any explosive of a different class and division, of whatsoever nature, which contains its own means of ignition, unless it be sufficiently separated therefrom to prevent any fire or explosion which may take place in one such explosive being communicated to another.

III.—No explosive shall be loaded or unloaded except between sunrise and sunset.

IV.—Whilst the explosive is being loaded on, or unloaded out of, any carriage or vessel, no fire or artificial light, nor any article which is liable to cause or communicate fire or explosion (such as charcoal, lucifer matches, articles for striking a light, petroleum to which the Petroleum Act or any Act repealing or amending the same applies, or any spirit or oil or substance that gives forth an inflammable vapour at a temperature below 100° Fahrenheit) shall be, or shall be allowed to be, brought, had, or used dangerously near to such carriage, ship, or boat, and no smoking shall be allowed in, on, or dangerously near to, the same; provided that when the use of a light for the purpose of such loading or unloading

is unavoidable, a lamp of such construction, position or character as not to cause any danger from fire or explosion may be used; and no person while handling any explosive (except gunpowder, explosive of division 1, class 6, or explosive of class 7, if packed in accordance with the packing rules) shall wear boots or shoes with iron or steel nails, heels or tips.

V.—In loading or unloading any explosive, the casks and packages containing the same shall be passed from hand to hand and not rolled upon the ground; they shall not be thrown or dropped down, but shall be carefully deposited and stowed.

VI.—The explosive shall not be conveyed except in the interior of a carriage so enclosed on all sides with wood or metal, or in the hold of a ship or boat having a close deck, so closed as effectually to protect the explosive against accident by fire from without. If the explosive cannot be so secured, it shall be completely covered with painted cloth, tarpaulin, or other suitable material, so as to effectually protect it against communication of fire.

VII.—There shall not be any iron or steel in the interior of the portion of the carriage or vessel with which the case containing the explosive is in contact, unless the same be effectually covered with leather, wood, cloth or other suitable material.

VIII.—In the stowing of explosive, due precautions shall be taken by means of a partition or otherwise, and by careful stowing to secure such explosive from being brought into contact with, or endangered by, any other article or substance conveyed in such carriage or vessel which is liable to cause fire or explosion; and if the explosive is dangerously affected by water, due precautions shall be taken to exclude water from coming into contact with such explosive.

IX.—The amount of explosive conveyed in any one carriage or vessel at any one time shall not exceed 2,000lb, unless the carriage be so enclosed on all sides with wood or metal, or the vessel have a close deck so closed as effectually to protect the explosive against accident by fire from without, in which case the amount of explosive conveyed shall not exceed the following:—

In any one carriage on a railway	10 tons.
In any one other carriage	2 „
In any one vessel	20 „

Note.—This rule must, in the case of dynamite conveyed by railway, be read subject to paragraph XII of rule 33.

X.—Nothing in the foregoing rules (except rule I) shall apply to any explosive of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class, provided all due precautions are taken for the prevention of accidents.

32. The following rules shall be observed with respect to the conveyance of explosives otherwise than by public railway:—

I.—No explosive shall be conveyed in a carriage or vessel whilst carrying or plying for public passengers, unless the quantity be less than 5 lb, and notice has been given beforehand to the person in charge of such carriage or vessel: Provided that there shall not be conveyed in any such carriage or vessel any explosive of the 5th (fulminate) class or any explosive of the 3rd division of the 6th (ammunition) class, or of the 1st division of the 3rd (nitro-compound) class.

II.—With respect to the conveyance by carriage or vessel of explosive of the 5th (fulminate) class or of the 3rd division of the 6th (ammunition) class, or of the 1st division of the 7th (firework) class, or of larger quantities than 5lb, of any other explosive, the following regulations shall be observed:—

(1) The person in charge of the carriage or vessel shall not drive or conduct the same in a dangerous or reckless manner, and shall take all due precautions to avoid fire and explosion, and no person shall do any act or thing in relation to the explosive which tends to cause fire or explosion and is not reasonably necessary for the conveyance of the explosive or for work immediately connected with such conveyance, and a person who is intoxicated shall not have charge of any carriage or vessel conveying explosive, and shall not be permitted to be in or on or attending the same.

(2) A person shall not forward to any warehouse-man or carrier a consignment of explosive, unless he has given notice to such warehouse-man or carrier beforehand, stating the name and quantity of the explosive, proposed to be conveyed, and the name and address of the proposed consignee, and has had intimation that the warehouse-man or carrier is prepared to receive the consignment: and a warehouse-man or carrier shall not make such an intimation, nor receive such consignment, unless he is prepared to receive it, and forthwith to despatch the same or to deposit it in a magazine or at a place at which a person is licensed to possess the same.

(3) The carriage or vessel conveying the explosive shall be in charge of, and constantly attended by, some competent person, or by a sufficient number of competent persons, and such persons shall not, if the amount of explosive conveyed exceed 100 lb, stop or delay for a longer time than may be reasonably necessary, or stop unnecessarily at any place where such stopping would be attended with special public danger.

33. The following rules shall be observed with respect to the conveyance of explosive by public railway :—

I.—No person shall send for carriage upon any railway any consignment of an explosive, unless he has given to a Railway servant 48 hours' previous notice in writing of his intention to send such consignment, and stating the true name, description, quantity, and mode of packing of the explosive proposed to be conveyed, and his own name and address, and also the name and address of the proposed consignee, and unless he has had an intimation in writing from an authorised officer of the railway that such consignment will be received.

II.—No explosive which a Railway Administration shall by any notice or regulation for the time being in force notify that they will not receive, shall be brought, sent, or forwarded to, or upon any Railway of the said Railway Administration.

III.—Consignments of explosives shall be sent to the forwarding station and shall be received by the Railway servants, only at such times, between sunrise and sunset, as the Railway Administration may appoint ; and every package containing any explosive proposed to be conveyed on any Railway shall, immediately on arrival at the station, be delivered to, and be received by the Railway servants authorised to receive dangerous goods and by no other person whatsoever.

IV.—An explosive must be removed by the consignee from the receiving station during the twelve hours of daylight after arrival ; if this condition is not strictly complied with, the Railway Administration may return the consignment to the consignor at his risk, peril, and expense. And such packages shall in the meanwhile be kept as far away from the station buildings as possible, in the wagon they were conveyed in, or, if unloaded, shall be completely covered with tarpaulins or other suitable material and, if necessary, shall be protected by a police guard.

V.—The Railway Administration may refuse to receive any packages which they suspect to contain any explosive packed or sent in contravention of these regulations. And in case any package, which the Railway Administration suspect, shall be upon any Railway, they may open or require to be opened, any such package to ascertain the fact, at the risk and expense of the consignor, and may return the explosive contained in the package to the consignor at his risk, peril, and expense, keeping the packages pending such return in the manner prescribed in the preceding rule.

VI.—No explosive shall be conveyed by passenger train except of the kinds, and in the manner, hereinafter specified in this rule :—

(*a*) Safety cartridges and percussion caps and safety-fuze (for blasting), also fog-signals for railway use, may be conveyed by passenger train, in ordinary wagons or carriages.

(*b*) Sporting gunpowder or non-safety cartridges packed in double cases as before provided, so long as the gunpowder is contained in one-pound tin canisters packed in a stout wooden case with an outer covering of tin or zinc completely spark-proof, or in metal-lined cases of a pattern approved by the Railway Administration. But no outer case shall contain more than 22 lb of gunpowder, and the total consignment of gunpowder or non-safety cartridges by one train shall not exceed 80 lb.

VII.—Not more than five carriages containing explosives shall be loaded or unloaded at any Railway station, or be conveyed by any one train at any one time ; and the quantity of explosive to be contained in any one carriage shall not exceed two-thirds of the normal load, unless the carriage shall be specially built and approved of by the Government of India for the conveyance of explosives. But nothing in this clause shall be held to apply to separate consignments of small arms ammunition.

VIII.—There shall not be conveyed in the same carriage with any explosive any lucifer or other matches, fuzes, pipelights, acids, naphtha, paraffin, petroleum to which the Petroleum Act or any Act repealing or amending the same applies, or any other volatile spirit or substance liable to give off an inflammable vapour, or liable to spontaneous ignition, or to cause or communicate fire or explosion.

IX.—The consignor shall attach to the consignment note a certificate signed by an officer authorized by the Government in this behalf that the explosive, if it is gun-cotton, dynamite, or blasting gelatine, is of the standard purity, and has undergone no deterioration since its manufacture ; and further, in the case of dynamite, that the cartridges have been examined and show no signs of exuded nitro-glycerine. The consignor shall also certify that the cartridges have been packed in this country in accordance with the packing rules.

X.—In the case of dynamite, the outer package shall be marked with the date on which the dynamite was packed, and be secured with a leaden seal in token of the inspection having been made.

XI.—The certificate referred to in rule IX shall be valid for six months after date, if the examination has been made after the 15th October, but it shall not be compulsory for any Railway Administration to receive dynamite for conveyance from 1st April to 15th October (both inclusive).

XII.—Packages containing dynamite shall be stowed in one layer only, and secured so as to prevent movement during transit. The gross load in any one wagon shall not exceed 3 tons.

XIII.—No explosive belonging to the 5th (fulminate) class or to class VI, division 3, shall be carried in the same train with dynamite, or with any other explosive belonging to class III, division 1.

XIV.— Wagons used for the carriage of explosives shall be examined to see that they are spark-proof, and have been cleaned out before they are loaded. Haircloth, hides, or other suitable material shall be spread on the floor of the wagon and between each layer of packages, except when the packages are covered with gunny or felt, or contain small arms ammunition, packed in tin-lined service pattern boxes.

XV.—Wagons containing explosives shall be loaded and unloaded on sidings distant as far as possible from the station buildings.

XVI.—More than three layers of packages containing explosives shall never be packed one above another, except in the case of small arms ammunition packed in tin-lined service pattern boxes, when such a restriction is unnecessary. The loading and unloading of explosives when once begun shall be diligently proceeded with during daylight until the same is completed.

XVII.—When the train is being marshalled, wagons loaded with explosives may be shunted by a locomotive, provided that they are separated from the engine by not less than three wagons containing no explosive nor easily inflammable substance; this precaution is not necessary with wagons specially constructed and approved of by Government for the carriage of explosive. The speed of these movements will be restricted to five miles an hour; they will be superintended by a duly authorized officer, who will be held responsible for the observance of these orders. Flying shunts are strictly prohibited.

XVIII.—Wagons containing explosives shall be placed at the end of the train away from the locomotive, and shall be close coupled to one another, as well as to the adjoining wagons, and must be preceded and followed by three wagons not loaded with explosive or other traffic of an inflammable nature.

XIX.—If the wagons employed in the transport of explosive, as well as those immediately adjoining them, are provided with breaks, they shall on no account be worked.

XX.—Wagons must in every case be locked when loaded with explosives.

XXI.—All operations connected with the transhipment of explosives at junction stations shall take place during daylight.

34. If any person commits a breach of any of the foregoing rules relating to the mode of conveyance of explosives, he shall be punished with a fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000.

IMPORTATION.

35. An explosive shall not be imported by sea into British India, except under, and in accordance with, the conditions of a license to import the explosive granted under these rules:

Provided that any explosive other than an explosive specified in rule 38 may, previous to the grant of an importation license, if certified to be of British manufacture, be landed in accordance with such regulations as the Local Government may prescribe in this behalf, and be stored in a place set apart by the Local Government for this purpose. The Governor-General in Council may extend this privilege to any such explosive not of British manufacture regarding which he is satisfied that it has been manufactured under adequate official supervision.

Before any explosive is landed under the proviso to this rule, the consignee shall give to the Chief Customs Officer of the port such undertaking, with or without security as the said officer thinks sufficient, to obey, in the event of the explosive failing to satisfy the prescribed tests, such directions as to its disposal as the Local Government may see fit to prescribe.

36. If any person imports an explosive in contravention of rule 35, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to three thousand rupees.

37. An explosive shall not be imported by sea except at the ports of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Rangoon, Calicut, Kurrachee, and Aden.

38. If the explosive is gunpowder or an explosive of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class, or an explosive of the 7th (firework) class, the license to import the same may be granted at the ports of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, by the Commissioner of Police, and at the ports of Rangoon, Calicut, Kurrachee, and Aden, by the District Magistrate.

39. The fee payable in respect of each such license shall be Rs. 10.

40. Licenses for the importation by sea of any explosive other than those specified in rule 38 shall be granted by the Local Government or by some officer specially authorized by the Local Government in this behalf.

41. No license for the importation of any explosive of the description referred to in rule 40 shall be granted unless samples of the explosive taken as hereinafter provided are certified by the Chemical Examiner or some other officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf, to pass the test which may from time to time be prescribed for such explosive by the Government of India.

42. On the arrival in any port at which importation of explosives is lawful, of a ship having on board an explosive other than an explosive of the description referred to in rule 38, such officer as the Chief Customs Officer authorizes in this behalf shall, as soon as may be, proceed on board and obtain samples of the explosive.

The Master of the ship shall give to the said officer, without charge, such samples as he may require. The said officer shall affix to each such sample the name of the ship and of the consignee and such other distinguishing marks as he may think necessary, and shall forward the same to the Chemical Examiner or officer as aforesaid for report.

The Chemical Examiner or officer as aforesaid, after testing the said samples, shall, without delay, forward to the licensing authority, through the Chief Customs Officer, a report under his signature certifying whether the explosive has satisfied the prescribed test.

43. The period for which a license to import an explosive, granted under rule 40, shall continue in force, shall not exceed such period as may seem necessary to the authority granting the license.

44. The fee payable on a license granted under rule 40 shall be Rs. 10.

45. Every license granted under rules 38 and 40 shall be in Form G in the Schedule hereto annexed, and shall be subject to the conditions therein prescribed, and also to such additional conditions with respect to the time and place of unloading, landing, delivery, and conveyance of the explosive, and such other conditions as may in each case be thought by the licensing officer to be necessary for the public safety or in the interest of the State.

46. If any person commits a breach of any condition subject to which a license under rules 38 and 40 is granted, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to three thousand rupees.

D.—GENERAL.

47. Every license granted under these rules shall be liable to be forfeited on breach of any of the conditions subject to which it is granted.

48. If a person licensed to manufacture, possess, sell or import an explosive dies, or becomes bankrupt, or becomes mentally incapable or otherwise disabled, the person carrying on the business of such licensee shall not be liable to any penalty or forfeiture under the Act or the rules made thereunder for carrying on the business or acting under the license during such reasonable time as may be necessary to allow him to make an application to the authority granting the license for a new license in his own name during the currency of the unexpired portion of the original license. Such new license shall be granted on the payment of one rupee.

49. The fees leviable under these rules shall be taken in the shape of "impressed stamps." Ordinarily the applications for licenses or renewals of licenses shall, if not otherwise provided, be written on "impressed stamps" of value equal to the amount of fee leviable in respect of such licenses or renewals, the licenses themselves being issued on plain paper. But when the licenses themselves are written or printed on impressed stamps, the application may be on plain paper. When an application for a license is written on an impressed stamp, and the license is refused, the value of the stamp will on application be refunded to the applicant.

50. All licenses except licenses to manufacture an explosive under rule 12, or to possess explosives of the 5th (fulminate) class under rule 21, or to import under rules 40—42, shall expire on the 31st December of the year for which they are granted. Licenses granted under rules 12, 21, and 40 shall be current for the term therein specified. But the currency of a license may, unless the circumstances have so changed that the grant of a new license would either not be authorised under the Act and rules or is deemed objectionable by the licensing authorities, on application previous to its expiration, be renewed, on payment of the original fee.

51. When a license granted in accordance with these rules is lost, or accidentally destroyed, a duplicate may be granted to the licensee on payment of a fee of 8 annas.

52. Any person holding a license, or acting under a license, granted in accordance with these rules, shall be bound to produce the same, when called upon to do so by any Magistrate or by any police officer in charge of a police station, or by any police officer of higher rank.

53. All Magistrates or other authorities acting under these rules will perform their duties subject to the control of their executive superiors and of the Local Government.

54. Any authority empowered to grant a license under the foregoing rules may, if he thinks fit, direct by an order written on the license that it shall have the effect of a like license under the Indian Arms Act, 1878.

55. Any persons lawfully entitled under the Indian Arms Act, 1878, or the rules made thereunder, to possess any explosive coming under the head of ammunition as defined in that Act may possess, or import without license under these rules, any such explosive in reasonable quantities for his own private use; but when an explosive is so imported, the Collector of Customs or any other officer empowered by the Local Government in this behalf by name or by virtue of his office may at any time detain such explosive until he receives the orders of the Local Government thereon.

SCHEDULE.

Form A.

(*See Rule* 8.)

FEE—TWENTY RUPEES IN STAMPS.

License to manufacture, sell, and possess gunpowder or an explosive of the 1st Division of the 6th (Ammunition) class or of the 7th (Firework) class.

Name, &c., of license-holder, and place of residence.	Place of business, factory or shop.	Description and quantity to be manufactured during the year.	Description and quantity to be possessed and sold during the year.	Date on which license expires.
				The 31st of December 188

_____ *District,*
_____ 188 .

Seal.

(Signature)
_____ of _____

Conditions.

1. This license is given subject to the provisions of "The Indian Explosives Act, 1884," and the rules framed thereunder.

2. The license-holder shall keep records and accounts of all explosive manufactured, of all stock in hand, and of all sales, in such form as the Local Government may from time to time direct.

3. The license-holder shall exhibit his stock and his books of manufacture and sales to any Magistrate or to any Police officer not below the rank of Inspector, when such officer may call upon him so to do.

4. The explosive shall be manufactured in a substantially constructed building exclusively appropriated for the purpose and detached from a dwelling-house, and situated at a safe distance from any highway, street, public thoroughfare, or public place.

5. All sales of explosive under this license must be effected upon the premises shown on the face of the license.

6. An explosive shall not be sold to any child apparently under the age of 18 years.

7. The explosive possessed by the licensee shall be kept in such a building as is referred to in condition 4, or in a fire-proof safe outside a dwelling-house and detached therefrom and at a safe distance from any highway, street, public thoroughfare, or public place, made and closed so as to prevent unauthorized persons having access thereto, and to secure it from danger from without:

Provided that a quantity not exceeding 50lb of gunpowder, or, in lieu of each pound of gunpowder not so kept, 2lb of explosive contained in ammunition of the 1st division of class 6, or an equivalent quantity of an explosive of the 7th (firework) class may be kept inside a dwelling-house, or in any building other than as last aforesaid, in a receptacle exclusively appropriated to keeping explosive:

Provided also that no explosive other than gunpowder or ammunition of the 2nd division of class 6 made with gunpowder shall be kept in a fire-proof safe.

8. All articles or substances of an explosive or highly inflammable nature shall be kept at a safe distance from the explosive, and from any building, fire-proof safe, or receptacle containing the same.

9. Neither the building exclusively appropriated for the purpose of manufacturing or keeping the explosive nor the fire-proof safe or receptacle shall have any exposed iron or steel in the interior thereof.

10. All explosive exceeding 5lb in amount of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class or of the 2nd division of the 7th (firework) class, and all other explosive exceeding 1lb in amount shall be kept in a substantial case, bag, canister, or other receptacle made and closed so as to prevent the explosive from escaping, and if publicly exposed for sale or sold, the outermost receptacle containing such explosive shall have affixed the name of the explosive in conspicuous characters by means of a brand or securely attached label or other mark.

11. Each description of explosive, which may be kept under this license, shall be separated by an intervening partition of such substance and character, or by such intervening space as will effectually prevent explosion or fire in the one communicating with the other.

* 12. The license-holder shall affix to his shop or place of business a signboard as required by rule 11 of the rules framed under the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and shall post up in his shop a copy of section 28 of that Act.

* 13. The license-holder shall at the time of purchase endorse upon the license of every purchaser holding a license under Form VIII or IX of the forms prescribed under the Indian Arms Act, 1878, the following particulars:—

(*a*) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles sold;

(*b*) the nature and amount of the articles sold;

(*c*) the date of sale;

and shall append his signature to the endorsement.

* These conditions are to be added only when the authority granting this license directs, by an order written thereon, that this license shall have the effect of a like license granted under the Indian Arms Act, 1878.

Form B.

(*See Rule* 8.)

FEE—TEN RUPEES IN STAMPS.

License to sell and possess gunpowder or explosive of the 1st division of the 6th (Ammunition) class or of the 7th (Firework) class.

Name, &c., of license-holder, and place of residence.	Place of business, factory, or shop.	Description and quantity of explosive to be possessed and sold during the year.	Date on which license expires.
			The 31st of December 188

_____ *District*, } Seal. (Signature)
_____ 188 . } _____ of _____

Conditions.

1. This license is given subject to the provisions of "The Indian Explosives Act, 1884," and the rules framed thereunder.

2. The license-holder shall keep records and accounts of all explosive in stock and of all sales, in such form as the Local Government may from time to time direct.

3. The license-holder shall exhibit his stock and his books and records of sales to any Magistrate or to any Police officer not below the rank of Inspector, when such officer may call upon him so to do.

4. All sales of explosive under this license must be effected upon the premises shown on the face of the license.

5. An explosive shall not be sold to any child apparently under the age of 13 years.

6. The explosive shall be kept in a substantially constructed building exclusively appropriated for the purpose and detached from a dwelling-house, or in a fire-proof safe outside a dwelling-house and detached therefrom and at a safe distance from any highway, street, public thoroughfare, or public place, made and closed so as to prevent unauthorised persons having access thereto, and to secure it from danger from without:

Provided that 50lb of gunpowder or, in lieu of each pound of gunpowder not so kept, 2lb of explosive contained in ammunition of the 1st division of class 6, or an equivalent quantity of explosive of the 7th (fireworks) class, may be kept inside a dwelling-house, or in any building other than as last aforesaid, in a receptacle exclusively appropriated to keeping explosive:

Provided also that no explosive other than gunpowder or ammunition of the 2nd division of the 6th class made with gunpowder shall be kept in a fire-proof safe.

7. All articles or substances of an explosive or highly inflammable nature shall be kept at a safe distance from the explosive and from any building, fire-proof, safe, or receptacle containing the same.

8. Neither the building exclusively appropriated for the purpose of keeping the explosive, nor the fire-proof safe or receptacle referred to above, shall have any exposed iron or steel in the interior thereof.

9. All explosive exceeding 5lb in amount of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class or of the 2nd division of the 7th (firework) class, and all other explosive exceeding 1lb in amount, shall be kept in a substantial case, bag, canister, or other receptacle made and closed so as to prevent the explosive from escaping, and when publicly exposed for sale or sold, the outermost receptacle containing such explosive shall have affixed the name of the explosive in conspicuous characters by means of a brand or securely attached label or other mark.

10. Each description of explosive which may be kept under this license shall be separated by an intervening partition of such substance and character, or by such intervening space as will effectually prevent explosion or fire in the one communicating with the other.

* 11. The license-holder shall affix to his shop or place of business a signboard as required by rule 11 of the rules framed under the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and shall post up in his shop a copy of section 28 of that Act.

*12. The license-holder shall at the time of purchase endorse upon the license of every purchaser holding a license under Form VIII or IX of the forms prescribed under the Indian Arms Act, 1878, the following particulars:—

(*a*) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the article sold;
(*b*) the nature and amount of the articles sold;
(*c*) the date of sale;

and shall append his signature to the endorsement.

* These conditions are to be added only when the authority granting this license directs, by an order written thereon, that this license shall have the effect of a like license granted under the Indian Arms Act, 1878.

Form C.

(*See Rule* 8.)

FEE—EIGHT ANNAS IN STAMPS.

License to possess gunpowder or an explosive of the 1*st division of the* 6*th* (*Ammunition*), *class or of the* 7*th* (*Firework*) *class.*

Name, &c., of license-holder, and place of residence.	Description and quantity of explosive to be possessed during the year.	Place with full details where explosive is to be possessed.	Date on which license expires.
			The 31st of December 188 .

_____ *District*, }
_____ 188 . }

Seal.

(Signature)

_____ of _____

Conditions.

1. This license is given subject to the provisions of "The Indian Explosives Act, 1884," and the rules framed thereunder.

2. The explosive shall be kept in a substantially constructed building exclusively appropriated for the purpose and detached from a dwelling-house, or in a fire-proof safe outside a dwelling-house and detached therefrom and at a safe distance from any highway, street, public thoroughfare, or public place, made and closed so as to prevent unauthorized persons having access thereto, and to secure it from danger from without:

Provided that 50lb of gunpowder or in lieu of each pound of gunpowder not so kept 2lb of explosive contained in ammunition of the 1st division of class 6, or an equivalent quantity of explosive of the 7th (fireworks) class may be kept inside a dwelling-house, or in any building other than as last aforesaid, in a receptacle exclusively appropriated to keeping explosive:

Provided also that no explosive other than gunpowder or ammunition of the 2nd division of class 6 made with gunpowder shall be kept in a fire-proof safe.

3. All articles or substances of an explosive or highly inflammable nature shall be kept at a safe distance from the explosive and from any building, fire-proof safe, or receptacle containing the same.

4. Neither the building exclusively appropriated for the purpose of keeping the explosive nor the fire-proof safe or receptacle referred to above shall have any exposed iron or steel in the interior thereof.

5. All explosive exceeding 5lb in amount of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class or of the 2nd division of the 7th (firework) class, and all other explosive exceeding 1lb in amount shall be kept in a substantial case, bag, canister, or other receptacle made and closed so as to prevent the explosive from escaping.

6. Each description of explosive which may be kept under this license shall be separated by an intervening partition of such substance and character, or by such intervening space, as will effectually prevent explosion or fire in the one communicating with the other.

7. The license-holder shall at the time of purchase have the following particulars endorsed upon his license by the vendor from whom he purchases and under the vendor's signature:—

(*a*) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles purchased;

(*b*) the nature and amount of the articles purchased;

(*c*) the date of purchase.

Form D.

(*See Rule* 14.)

FEE—FIVE RUPEES IN STAMPS.

License to possess explosives.

Name, &c., of license-holder and place of residence.	Place of business or shop.	Description of explosive.	Date on which license expires.

(Signature)

_____ *District*, }
_____ 188 . }

_____ of _____

Conditions.

1. This license is given subject to the provisions of "The Indian Explosives Act, 1884," and the rules framed thereunder.

2. The explosive shall be kept in a substantially constructed building exclusively appropriated for the purpose and detached from a dwelling-house, and at a safe distance from any highway, street, public thoroughfare, or public place, made and closed so as to prevent unauthorized persons having access thereto, and to secure it from danger from without:

Provided that a quantity not exceeding 15lb of such explosive may be kept inside any building other than as last aforesaid, in a receptacle exclusively appropriated to keeping explosive.

3. All articles or substances of an explosive or highly inflammable nature shall be kept at a safe distance from the explosive and from any building or receptacle containing the same.

4. Neither the building exclusively appropriated for the purpose of keeping the explosive nor the receptacle shall have any exposed iron or steel in the interior thereof.

5. All such explosive exceeding 1lb in amount shall be kept in a substantial case, bag, canister, or other receptacle made and closed so as to prevent the explosive from escaping.

6. Each description of explosive, each of which may be lawfully kept under this license, shall be separated by an intervening partition of such substance and character, or by such intervening space, as will effectually prevent explosion or fire in the one communicating with the other.

7. The license-holder shall at the time of purchase have the following particulars endorsed upon his license by the vendor from whom he purchases and under the vendor's signature:—

(*a*) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles purchased;

(*b*) the nature and amount of the articles purchased;

(*c*) the date of purchase.

Form E.

(*See Rule* 17.)

FEE—TWENTY RUPEES IN STAMPS.

License to possess explosives.

Name of license-holder and residence.	Boundaries of the land forming the site of the magazine to which the license applies.	Situation, character, and construction of the buildings and works connected with the magazine.	Description of explosive to be possessed.	Amount of explosive to be possessed at the same time in the magazine and within the boundaries of the site thereof.	Date on which license expires.

(Signature)

_____ *District,*

_____ 188 .

_____ of _____

Conditions.

1. This license is given subject to the provisions of "The Indian Explosives Act, 1884," and the rules framed thereunder.

2. There shall not be at the same time in the magazine an amount of explosive exceeding the amount specified in the license.

3. The magazine shall be used only for the keeping of the explosive or explosives specified in the license, and of receptacles for, or tools, or implements for, work connected with the keeping of such explosive or explosives.

4. The interior of the magazine and the benches, shelves, and fittings therein, shall be so constructed or so lined or covered as to prevent the exposure of any iron or steel, and the detaching of any grit, iron, steel, or similar substances in such manner as to come into contact with the explosive, and such interior, benches, shelves, and fittings shall, so far as is reasonably practicable, be kept free from grit and otherwise clean; and in the case of any explosive being possessed which is liable to be dangerously affected by water, due precautions shall be taken to exclude water therefrom.

5. The magazine shall have attached thereto a sufficient lightning conductor.

6. Before repairs are done to or in any part of a room or magazine, it shall, as far as is practicable, be cleaned by the removal of all explosive or mixed ingredients thereof, and the thorough washing out of such room or part; and after such cleaning, these conditions shall cease to apply to explosive until such room or part of the magazine is again taken into it.

7. Except after such cleaning, all tools and implements used in or in any repairs to any part of the magazine shall be made only of wood, copper, or brass, or some soft metal or material, or shall be covered with some safe and suitable material.

8. Due provision shall be made by the use of suitable working clothes without pockets, suitable shoes, searching and otherwise, or by some such means for preventing the introduction into the magazine of fire, lucifer matches, or any substance or article likely to cause explosion or fire, or any iron, steel or grit; but this rule shall not prevent the introduction of an artificial light of such construction, position, or character as not to cause any danger of fire or explosion.

9. No person shall smoke in any part of the magazine.

10. Any person under the age of 16 years shall not be employed in or enter the magazine except in the presence and under the supervision of some grown up person.

11. Two or more descriptions of explosive which may lawfully be possessed in a licensed magazine may be possessed in the same magazine, provided they are separated from each other by an intervening partition of such substance and character or by such intervening space as will effectually prevent explosion or fire in the one communicating with the other, subject to the following qualifications:—

(*a*) The various explosives of classes 1 (gunpowder), 2 (nitrate-mixture), 3 (nitro-compound), and 4 (chlorate-mixture), safety fuze belonging to the 1st division of class 6 (ammunition), and such of the various explosives of the 2nd division of class 6 (ammunition) as do not contain any exposed iron or steel, may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space.

(*b*) The various explosives of the 1st division of class 6 (ammunition) may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space.

(*c*) Such of the various explosives of the 2nd division of class 6 (ammunition) as contain any exposed iron or steel may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space.

(*d*) The various explosives of the 3rd division of class 6 (ammunition) may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space.

(*e*) The various explosives of class 7 (firework) may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space.

Except as aforesaid, two or more descriptions of explosives may not be kept in the same magazine.

12. The licensee and every person employed in or about the magazine shall take all due precaution for the prevention of accidents by fire or explosion in the same, and for preventing unauthorized persons having access to the magazine or to the explosive therein, and shall abstain from any act whatever which tends to cause fire or explosion, and is not reasonably necessary for the purpose of the work in such magazine.

Form F.

(*See Rule* 23.)

FEE—FIVE RUPEES IN STAMPS

License to sell explosives.

Name, &c., of license-holder, and place of residence.	Place of business or shop.	Description of explosive to be sold.	Date on which license expires.

(Signature)

_____ *District*,
_____ 188 .

_____ of _____

Conditions.

1. This license is given subject to the provisions of "The Indian Explosives Act, 1884," and the rules framed thereunder.

2. The license-holder shall keep records and accounts of all explosive in stock and of all sales, in such form as the Local Government may from time to time direct.

3. Explosive shall not be sold to any child apparently under the age of 13 years.

4. All explosive exceeding 1lb in weight, when publicly exposed for sale or sold, shall be in a substantial case, bag, canister, or other receptacle made and closed so as to prevent the explosive from escaping, and the outermost receptacle containing such explosive shall have affixed the name of the explosive, with the word "explosive" added thereto, in conspicuous characters by means of a brand or securely attached label or other mark.

Form G.

(*See Rules* 38 *and* 40.)

FEE—TEN RUPEES IN STAMPS.

*License to import explosives into the Port of*_____

Name, &c., and address of license-holder.	Number of packages.	Explosive.			Purpose for which required	Destination.	Period for which the license is valid.
		Description.	Weight.	Number.			
							From the _____th of _____ to the _____th of _____ 188 .

The _____ of _____

188 .

Seal.

(Signature)

_____ of _____

Conditions.

1. This license is given subject to the provisions of "The Indian Explosives Act, 1884," and the rules framed thereunder.

2. This license becomes void after expiry of the period named thereon.

3. This license is valid for importation only; if the articles named herein are to be transported to any place outside the Presidency Town, they must be protected by a transport license.

4. On the outside of each package there shall be affixed in conspicuous characters, by means of a brand or securely attached label or mark, the word "explosive" followed by the name of the explosive or other description of the contents, and the name and address of the owners or senders.

No. 1437.—Under section 18, sub-section (2), of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prescribe that drafts of proposed rules under the Act shall be published,—

(*a*) When the authority making the rules is a Local Government, in three consecutive issues of the local official Gazette in English and in such other language or languages as the Local Government may direct; and

(*b*) When the authority making the rules is the Governor-General in Council, in three consecutive issues of the *Gazette of India* in English, and in three consecutive issues of the local official Gazette (if any) of every Local Government in British India in English and in such other language or languages as the Local Government may direct.

No. 1438.—In acordance with the provisions of section 18, sub-section (1), of the Indian Explosives Act, No. IV of 1884, and with the directions contained in Home Department Notification No. 1437 of this date, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to publish for general information the following draft of rules for the transport and importation of explosives which His Excellency in Council proposes to make under the Act.

The draft will be taken into consideration on the expiry of three months from the date of this notification.

DRAFT.

DRAFT RULES UNDER THE EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884.

PRELIMINARY.

1. For the purposes of these rules, explosives shall be classified as follows, namely :—

Class 1	...	...	...	...	Gunpowder.
Class 2	...	...	...	...	Nitrate-mixture.
Class 3	...	...	...	...	Nitro-compound.
Class 4	...	...	...	...	Chlorate-mixture.
Class 5	...	...	...	...	Fulminate.
Class 6	...	...	...	...	Ammunition.
Class 7	...	...	...	...	Firework.

And when an explosive falls within the description of more than one class, it shall be deemed to belong exclusively to the latest of the classes within the description of which it falls.

CLASS 1.—*Gunpowder Class.*

The term "gunpowder" means exclusively gunpowder ordinarily so called.

CLASS 2.—*Nitrate-mixture Class.*

The term "nitrate-mixture" means any preparation, other than gunpowder ordinarily so called, formed by the mechanical mixture of a nitrate with any form of carbon or with any carbonaceous substance not possessed of explosive properties, whether sulphur be or be not added to such preparation, and whether such preparation be or be not mechanically mixed with any other non-explosive substance.

The nitrate-mixture class comprises such explosives as—

Pyrolithe,
Pudrolithe,
Poudre saxifragine,

and any preparation coming within the above definition.

CLASS 3—*Nitro-compound Class.*

The term "nitro-compound" means any chemical compound possessed of explosive properties, or capable of combining with metals to form an explosive compound, which is produced by the chemical action of nitric acid (whether mixed or not with sulphuric acid) or of a nitrate mixed with sulphuric acid upon any carbonaceous substance, whether such compound is mechanically mixed with other substances or not.

The nitro-compound class has two divisions.

Division 1 comprises such explosives as—

Nitro-glycerine,
Dynamite,
Lithofracteur,
Dualine,
Glyoxiline,
Methylic nitrate,

and any chemical compound or mechanically mixed preparation which consists either wholly or partly of nitro-glycerine or of some other liquid nitro-compound.

Division 2 comprises such explosives as—

Gun-cotton, ordinarily so called,
Gun-paper,
Xyloidine,
Gun sawdust,
Nitrated gun-cotton,
Cotton gunpowder,
Schultz's powder,
Nitro-mannite,
Picrates,
Picric powder,

and any nitro-compound as before defined, which is not comprised in the first division.

CLASS 4.—*Chlorate-mixture Class.*

The term "chlorate-mixture" means any explosive containing a chlorate.

The chlorate-mixture class has two divisions.

Division 1 comprises such explosives as—

Horsley's blasting powder,
Brain's blasting powder,

and any chlorate preparation which consists partly of nitro-glycerine or of some other liquid nitro-compound.

Division 2 comprises such explosives as—

Horsley's original blasting powder,
Erhardt's powder,
Reverley's powder,
Hochstadter's blasting charges,
Reichen's blasting charges,
Teutonite,
Chlorated gun-cotton,

and any chlorate-mixture, as before defined, which is not comprised in the first division.

CLASS 5.—*Fulminate Class.*

The term "fulminate" means any chemical compound or mechanical mixture, whether included in the foregoing classes or not, which, from its great susceptibility to detonation, is suitable for employment in percussion caps or any other appliances for developing detonation, or which from its extreme sensibility to explosion, and from its great instability (that is to say, readiness to undergo decomposition from very slight exciting causes), is especially dangerous.

This class consists of two divisions.

Division 1 comprises such compounds as the fulminates of silver and of mercury, and preparations of these substances, such as are used in percussion caps, and any preparation consisting of a mixture of a chlorate with phosphorus, or certain descriptions of phosphorus compounds, with or without the addition of carbonaceous matter. and any preparation consisting of a mixture of a chlorate with sulphur, or with a sulphurate, with or without carbonaceous matter.

Division 2 comprises such substances as the chloride and the iodide of nitrogen, fulminating gold and silver, diazobenzol, and the nitrate of diazonbenzol.

CLASS 6.—*Ammunition Class.*

The term "ammunition" means an explosive of any of the foregoing classes when enclosed in any case or contrivance, or otherwise adapted or prepared so as to form a cartridge or charge for small arms, cannon, or any other weapon, or for blasting, or to form any safety or other fuze for blasting or for shells, or to form any tube for firing explosives, or to form a percussion cap, a detonator, a fog signal, a shell, a torpedo, a war rocket, or other contrivance other than a firework.

The term "percussion cap" does not include a detonator.

The term "detonator" means a capsule or case which is of such strength and construction, and contains an explosive of the fulminate-explosive class, in such quantity that the explosion of one capsule or case will communicate the explosion to other like capsules or cases.

The term "safety fuze" means a fuze for blasting which burns and does not explode, and which does not contain its own means of ignition, and which is of such strength and construction and contains an explosive in such quantity that the burning of such fuze will not communicate laterally with other like fuzes.

The expression "safety cartridges" means cartridges for small arms of which the case can be extracted from the small arm after firing, and which are so closed as to prevent any explosion in one cartridge being communicated to other cartridges.

The ammunition class has three divisions.

Division 1 comprises exclusively—

Safety cartridges.
Safety fuzes for blasting.
Railway fog signals.
Percussion caps.

Division 2 comprises any ammunition as before defined which does not contain its own means of ignition and is not included in division 1, such as—

Cartridges for small arms, which are not safety cartridges,
Cartridges and charges for cannon, shells, mines, blasting, or other like purposes,
Shells and torpedoes containing any explosive,
Fuzes for blasting, which are not safety fuzes,
Fuzes for shells,
Tubes for firing explosives,
War rockets,

which do not contain their own means of ignition.

Division 3 comprises any ammunition as before defined which contains it own means of ignition and is not included in division 1, such as—

Detonators,
Cartridges for small arms, which are not safety cartridges,
Fuzes for blasting, which are not safety fuzes,
Fuzes for shells,
Tubes for firing explosives,

which do contain their own means of ignition.

By ammunition containing its own means of ignition is meant ammunition having an arrangement, whether attached to it or forming part of it, which is adapted to explode or fire the same by friction or percussion.

CLASS 7.—*Firework Class.*

The term "firework" comprises firework composition and manufactured fireworks.

Division 1.—The term "firework composition" means any chemical compound or mechanically mixed preparation of an explosive or inflammable nature which is used for the purpose of making manufactured fireworks, and is not included in the former classes of explosives, and also any coloured fire composition.

Division 2.—The term "manufactured firework" means any explosive of the foregoing classes and any firework composition, when such explosive or composition is enclosed in any case or contrivance, or is otherwise manufactured as to form a squib, cracker, serpent, rocket (other than a war-rocket), maroon, star, lance, wheel, Chinese fire, Roman candle, or other article adapted for the production of pyrotechnic effects or pyrotechnic signals.

TRANSPORT.

(*a*) *Packing.*

2. The following general rules shall be observed with respect to the packing of explosives for conveyance :—

I.—An explosive, not being an explosive of the 5th (fulminate) class or of the 2nd and 3rd divisions of the 6th (ammunition) class or of the 1st division of the 7th (firework) class, shall, if not exceeding 5lb in quantity, be contained in a substantial case, bag, canister, or other receptacle made and closed so as to prevent the explosive from escaping.

II.—In every other case, the explosive shall be contained in a double package. The inner package shall be a substantial case, bag, canister, or other receptacle, made and closed so as to prevent the explosive from escaping, and the outer package shall be a box, barrel, or case of wood or metal or other solid material, and shall be of such strength, construction, and character that will not be broken or accidentally opened, or become defective or insecure whilst being conveyed, and will not allow the explosive to escape : Provided as follows :—

(*a*) If the explosive is explosive of the 1st or gunpowder class or is explosive of the 2nd (nitrate-mixture) class or is gun-cotton or other explosive of the 2nd division of the 3rd (nitro-compound) class, the quantity of explosive in any one outer package shall not, in the case of explosive of the first two classes, exceeded 100lb, and in the case of the last, 50lb ; and if the explosive be gun-cotton, it shall be carried thoroughly saturated with water.

(*b*) If the explosive belongs to the 1st division of the 3rd (nitro-compound) class or to the 4th (chlorate-mixture) class, the inner package shall be without any metal in its construction, and the inner or outer package or both shall be thoroughly water-proof. No one of the inner packages shall contain more than 10lb, and the aggregate quantity of the explosive in any one outer package shall not exceed 50lb.

(*c*) If the explosive belongs to the 5th (fulminate) class, it shall be packed in such manner as the Governor-General in Council may specially direct.

(*d*) If the explosive belongs to the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class or is an explosive of the 2nd division, an outer package shall not be required, but it may be contained in quantity not exceeding 100lb in a single package, which shall be a box, barrel or case not less than ¾ths of an inch in thickness, of such strength, construction, and character as will not be broken or accidentally opened or become defective or insecure whilst being conveyed, and will not allow the explosive to escape.

(*e*) If the explosive belongs to the 3rd division of the 6th (ammunition) class, it shall be packed in a double package. The inner package shall not contain more than 2lb of such explosive, and no more than 50lb shall be contained in the outer package.

(*f*) If the explosive belongs to the 1st division of the 7th (firework) class, it shall be contained in a double package. The inner package shall be a substantial canister, case, or other receptacle hermetically closed, and containing no more than 1lb of explosive, and no more than 20lb shall be contained in the outer package ; and

(*g*) If the explosive belongs to the 2nd division of the 7th (firework) class, it shall be contained in a box, barrel, or case of wood, metal, or other solid material, and of such strength, construction, and character that it will not be broken or accidentally opened, or become defective or insecure whilst being conveyed, and will not allow any explosive to escape, and the quantity of explosive in any one package shall not exceed 100lb.

III.—Whatever be the amount of the explosive, and to whatever class or division of a class it belong, the following conditions shall be observed :—

(*a*) The interior of every package, whether single or double, shall be kept free from grit and otherwise clean ;

(*b*) every package, whether single or double, when actually used for the packing of explosive, shall not be used for the packing of any other explosive of the same or any other class or for any other purpose ;

(*c*) there shall not be any iron or steel in the construction of any such single package or inner or outer package unless the same is effectually covered with tin zinc, or other suitable material ;

(*d*) on the outermost package there shall be affixed, in conspicuous characters, by means of a brand or securely attached label or mark, the word "explosive," followed by the name of the explosive or other description of the contents, and the name and address of the owners or sender ; and

(*e*) the amount of explosive in any single package, or, if there is a double package, in any one outer package, shall not exceed the amount specified in the foregoing rules, except with the consent of, and under conditions to be approved by, an officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf.

3. If any person commits a breach of any of the foregoing rules relating to the packing of explosive for conveyance, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000.

(*b*) *Mode of conveyance*

4. The following general rules shall be observed with respect to the conveyance of explosives :—

I.—No explosive shall be conveyed from place to place unless packed in the manner provided for in the foregoing rules.

II.—There shall not be conveyed in any carriage or vessel, which is being used for the conveyance of an explosive, any explosive of a different class and division, of whatsoever nature, which contains its own means of ignition, unless it be sufficiently separated therefrom to prevent any fire or explosion which may take place in one such explosive being communicated to another.

III.—No explosive shall be loaded or unloaded except between sunrise and sunset.

IV.—Whilst the explosive is being loaded on, or unloaded out of, any carriage or vessel, no fire or artificial light, nor any article which is liable to cause or communicate fire or explosion (such as charcoal, lucifer matches, articles for striking a light, petroleum to which the Petroleum Act or any Act repealing or amending the same applies, or any spirit or oil or substance that gives forth an inflammable vapour at a temperature below 100° Fahrenheit) shall be, or shall be allowed to be, brought, had, or used dangerously near to such carriage, ship, or boat, and no smoking shall be allowed in, on, or dangerously near to, the same : Provided that when the use of a light for the purpose of such loading or unloading is unavoidable, a lamp of such construction, position, or character as not to cause any danger from fire or explosion may be used ; and no person while handling any explosive (except gunpowder, explosive of division 1, class 6, or explosive of class 7, if packed in accordance with the packing rules) shall wear boots or shoes with iron or steel nails, heels, or tips.

V.—In loading or unloading any explosive, the casks and packages containing the same shall be passed from hand to hand and not rolled upon the ground ; they shall not be thrown or dropped down, but shall be carefully deposited and stowed.

VI.—The explosive shall not be conveyed except in the interior of a carriage so enclosed on all sides with wood or metal, or in the hold of a ship or boat having a close deck, so closed as effectually to protect the explosive against accident by fire from, without. If the explosive cannot be so secured, it shall be completely covered with painted cloth, tarpaulin, or other suitable material so as to effectually protect it against communication of fire.

VII.—There shall not be any iron or steel in the interior of the portion of the carriage or vessel with which the case containing the explosive is in contact, unless the same be effectually covered with leather, wood, cloth or other suitable material.

VIII.—In the stowing of explosive, due precautions shall be taken by means of a partition or otherwise, and by careful stowing to secure such explosive from being brought into contact with, or endangered by, any other article, or substance conveyed in such carriage or vessel which is liable to cause fire or explosion ; and if the explosive is dangerously affected by water, due precautions shall be taken to exclude water from coming into contact with such explosive.

IX.—The amount of explosive conveyed in any one carriage or vessel at any one time shall not exceed 2,000lb unless the carriage be so enclosed on all sides with wood or metal, or the vessel have a close deck so closed as effectually to protect the explosive against accident by fire from without, in which case the amount of explosive conveyed shall not exceed the following:—

In any one carriage on a railway	...	...	...	10 tons.
In any one other carriage	...	...	...	2 ,,
In any one vessel	...	...	...	20 ,,

NOTE.—This rule must in the case of dynamite conveyed by railway be read subject to paragraph XII of rule 6.

X.—Nothing in the foregoing rules (except rule I) shall apply to any explosive of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class, provided all due precautions are taken for the prevention of accidents.

5. The following rules shall be observed with respect to the conveyance of explosives otherwise than by public railway:—

I.—No explosive shall be conveyed in a carriage, or boat whilst carrying or plying for public passengers, unless the quantity be less than 5lb, and notice has been given beforehand to the person in charge of such carriage or boat: Provided that there shall not be conveyed in any such carriage or boat any explosive of the 5th (fulminate) class or any explosive of the 3rd division of the 6th (ammunition) class, or of the 1st division of the 3rd (nitro-compound) class.

II.—With respect to the conveyance by carriage or vessel of explosive of the 5th (fulminate) class, or of the 3rd division of the 6th (ammunition) class, or of the 1st division of the 7th (firework) class, or of larger quantities than 5lb of any other explosive, the following regulations shall be observed:—

(1) The person in charge of the carriage or vessel shall not drive or conduct the same in a dangerous or reckless manner, and shall take all due precautions to avoid fire and explosion, and no person shall do any act or thing in relation to the explosive which tends to cause fire or explosion, and is not reasonably necessary for the conveyance of the explosive or for work immediately connected with such conveyance; and a person who is intoxicated shall not have charge of any carriage or vessel conveying explosive, and shall not be permitted to be in, or on, or attending the same.

(2) A person shall not forward to any warehouse-man or carrier a consignment of explosive, unless he has given notice to such warehouse-man or carrier beforehand, stating the name and quantity of the explosive proposed to be conveyed, and the name and address of the proposed consignee, and has had an intimation that the warehouse-man or carrier is prepared to receive the consignment; and a warehouse-man or carrier shall not make such an intimation, nor receive such consignment, unless he is prepared to receive it, and forthwith to despatch the same or to deposit it in a magazine or at a place at which a person is licensed to possess the same.

(3) The carriage or vessel conveying the explosive shall be in charge of, and constantly attended by, some competent person, or by a sufficient number of competent persons, and such persons shall not, if the amount of explosive conveyed exceed 100lb, stop or delay for a longer time than may be reasonably necessary, or stop unnecessarily at any place where such stopping would be attended with special public danger.

6. The following rules shall be observed with respect to the conveyance of explosive by public railway:—

I.—No person shall send for carriage upon any railway any consignment of an explosive unless he has given to a railway servant 48 hours' previous notice in writing of his intention to send such consignment, and stating the true name, description, quantity, and mode of packing of the explosive proposed to be conveyed, and his own name and address, and also the name and address of the proposed consignee, and unless he has had an intimation in writing from an authorized officer of the railway that such consignment will be received.

II.—No explosive which a Railway Administration shall, by any notice or regulation for the time being in force, notify that they will not receive, shall be brought, sent, or forwarded to, or upon, any Railway of the said Railway Administration.

III.—Consignments of explosives shall be sent to the forwarding station, and shall be received by the Railway servants, only at such times between sunrise and sunset, as the Railway Administration may appoint; and every package containing any explosive proposed to be conveyed on any railway shall, immediately on arrival at the station, be delivered to, and be received by the Railway servants authorised to receive dangerous goods, and by no other person whatsoever.

IV.—An explosive must be removed by the consignee from the receiving station during the twelve hours of daylight after arrival; if this condition is not strictly complied with, the Railway Administration may return the consignment to the consignor at his risk

and expense. And such packages shall in the meanwhile be kept as far away from the station buildings as possible, in the wagon they were conveyed in, or, if unloaded, shall be completely covered with tarpaulins or other suitable material, and if necessary, shall be protected by a police guard.

V.—The Railway Administration may refuse to receive any packages which they suspect to contain any explosive packed or sent in contravention of these regulations. And in case any package, which the Railway Administration suspect, shall be upon any Railway, they may open, or require to be opened, any such package, to ascertain the fact, at the risk and expense of the consignor, and may return the explosive contained in the package to the consignor at his risk and expense, keeping the packages pending such return in the manner prescribed in the preceding rule.

VI.—No explosive shall be conveyed by passenger train except of the kinds and in the manner hereinafter specified in this rule:—

(*a*) Safety cartridges and percussion caps and safety-fuze (for blasting), also fog-signals for railway use, may be conveyed by passenger train, in ordinary wagons or carriages.

(*b*) Sporting gunpowder or non-safety cartridges packed in double cases as before provided, so long as the gunpowder is contained in one-pound tin canisters packed in a stout wooden case with an outer covering of tin or zinc completely spark-proof, or in metal-lined cases of a pattern approved by the Railway Administration. But no outer case shall contain more than 25lb of gunpowder, and the total consignment of gunpowder or non-safety cartridges by one train shall not exceed 80lb.

VII.—Not more than five carriages containing explosives shall be loaded or unloaded at any railway station, or be conveyed by any one train at any one time; and the quantity of explosive to be contained in any one carriage shall not exceed two-thirds of the normal load, unless the carriage shall be specially built and approved of by the Government of India for the conveyance of explosives. But nothing in this clause shall be held to apply to separate consignments of small arms ammunition.

VIII.—There shall not be conveyed in the same carriage with any explosive any lucifer or other matches, fuzees, pipelights, acids, naphtha, paraffine, petroleum to which the Petroleum Act or any Act repealing or amending the same appplies, or any other volatile spirit or substance liable to give off an inflammable vapour, or liable to spontaneous ignition, or to cause or to communicate fire or explosion.

IX.—The consignor shall attach to the consignment note a certificate signed by an officer authorized by the Government in this behalf that the explosive, if it is gun-cotton, dynamite, or blasting gelatine, is of the standard purity, and has undergone no deterioration since its manufacture; and further in the case of dynamite, that the cartridges have been examined and show no signs of exuded nitro-glycerine. The consignor shall also certify that the cartridges have been packed in this country in accordance with the packing rules.

X.—In the case of dynamite the outer package shall be marked with the date on which the dynamite was packed, and be secured with a leaden seal in token of the inspection having been made.

XI.—The certificate referred to in rule IX shall be valid for six months after date, if the examination has been made after the 15th October, but it shall not be compulsory for any Railway Administration to receive dynamite for conveyance from 1st April to 15th October (both inclusive).

XII.—Packages containing dynamite shall be stowed in one layer only, and secured so as to prevent movement during transit. The gross load in any one wagon shall not exceed 3 tons.

XIII.—No explosive belonging to the 5th (fulminate) class or to class VI, division 3, shall be carried in the same train with dynamite, or with any other explosive belonging to class III, division 1.

XIV.—Wagons used for the carriage of explosives shall be examined to see that they are spark-proof, and have been cleaned out before they are loaded. Haircloth, hides or other suitable material shall be spread on the floor of the wagon and between each layer of packages except when the packages are covered with gunny or felt, or contain small arms ammunition, packed in tin-lined service-pattern boxes.

XV.—Wagons containing explosives shall be loaded and unloaded on sidings distant as far as possible from the station buildings.

XVI.—More than three layers of packages containing explosives shall never be packed one above another, except in the case of small arms ammunition packed in tin-lined service-pattern boxes, when such a restriction is unnecessary. The loading and unloading of explosives when once begun shall be diligently proceeded with during daylight until the same is completed.

XVII.—When the train is being marshalled, wagons loaded with explosives may be shunted by a locomotive, provided that they are separated from the engine by not less than three wagons containing no explosives nor easily inflammable substance; this precaution is not necessary with wagons specially constructed and approved of by Government for the carriage of explosive. The speed of these movements will be restricted to five miles an hour;

they will be superintended by a duly authorised officer, who will be held responsible for the observance of these orders. Flying shunts are strictly prohibited.

XVIII.—Wagons containing explosives shall be placed at the end of the train away from the locomotive, and shall be close coupled to one another, as well as to the adjoining wagons, and must be preceeded and followed by three wagons not loaded with explosive or other traffic of an inflammable nature.

XIX.—If the wagons employed in the transport of explosive, as well as those immediately adjoining them, are provided with brakes, they shall on no account be worked.

XX.—Wagons must in every case be locked when loaded with explosives.

XXI.—All operations connected with the transhipment of explosives at junction stations shall take place during daylight.

7. If any person commits a breach of any of the foregoing rules relating to the mode of conveyance of explosives, he shall be punished with a fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000.

IMPORTATION.

8. An explosive shall not be imported by sea into British India, except under, and in accordance with, the conditions of a license to import the explosive granted under these rules:

Provided that any explosive other than an explosive specified in rule 11 may, previous to the grant of an importation license, if certified to be of British manufacture, be landed in accordance with such regulations as the Local Government may prescribe in this behalf, and be stored in a place set apart by the Local Government for this purpose. The Governor-General in Council may extend this privilege to any such explosive not of British manufacture regarding which he is satisfied that it has been manufactured under adequate official supervision.

Before any explosive is landed under the proviso to this rule, the consignee shall give to the Chief Customs Officer of the port such undertaking with or without security, as the said officer thinks sufficient, to obey, in the event of the explosive failing to satisfy the prescribed tests, such directions as to its disposal as the Local Government may see fit to prescribe.

9. If any person imports an explosive in contravention of rule 8, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to three thousand rupees.

10. An explosive shall not be imported by sea except at the ports of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Rangoon, Calicut, Kurrachee, and Aden.

11. If the explosive is gunpowder or an explosive of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class or an explosive of the 7th (firework) class, the license to import the same may be granted at the ports of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay by the Commissioner of Police, and at the Ports of Rangoon, Calicut, Kurrachee, and Aden by the District Magistrate.

12 The fee payable in respect of each such license shall be Rs. 10.

13. Licenses for the importation by sea of any explosive other than those specified in rule 11 shall be granted by the Local Government or by some officer specially authorised by the Local Government in this behalf.

14. No license for the importation of any explosive of the description referred to in rule 13 shall be granted unless samples of the explosive taken as hereinafter provided are certified by the Chemical Examiner, or some other Officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf, to pass the test which may from time to time be prescribed for such explosive by the Government of India.

15. On the arrival in any port at which importation of explosives is lawful of a ship having on board an explosive other than an explosive of the description referred to in rule 11, such officer as the Chief Customs Officer authorises in this behalf shall, as soon as may be, proceed on board and obtain samples of the explosive.

The master of the ship shall give to the said officer, without charge, such samples as he may require. The said officer shall affix to each such sample the name of the ship and of the consignee and such other distinguishing marks as he may think necessary, and shall forward the same to the Chemical Examiner or officer as aforesaid for report.

The Chemical Examiner or officer as aforesaid, after testing the said samples, shall without delay forward to the licensing authority, through the Chief Customs Officer, a report under his signature certifying whether the explosive has satisfied the prescribed test.

16. The period for which a license to import an explosive, granted under rule 13, shall continue in force shall not exceed such period as may seem necessary to the authority granting the license.

17. The fee payable on a license granted under rule 13 shall be Rs. 10

18. Every license granted under rules 11 and 13 shall be in Form A in the schedule hereto annexed, and shall be subject to the conditions therein prescribed, and also to such additional conditions with respect to the time and place of unloading, landing, delivery, and conveyance of the explosive, and such other conditions as may in each case be thought by the licensing officer to be necessary for the public safety or in the interests of the State.

19. If any person commits a breach of any condition subject to which a license under rules 11 and 13 is granted, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to three thousand rupees.

GENERAL.

20. Every license granted under these rules shall be liable to be forfeited on breach of any of the conditions subject to which it is granted.

21. If a person licensed to import an explosive dies or becomes bankrupt, or becomes mentally incapable or otherwise disabled, the person carrying on the business of such licensee shall not be liable to any penalty or forfeiture under the Act or the rules made thereunder for acting under the license during such reasonable time as may be necessary to allow him to make an application to the authority granting the license for a new license in his own name during the currency of the unexpired portion of the original license. Such new license shall be granted on the payment of one rupee.

22. The fees leviable under these rules shall be taken in the shape of "impressed stamps." Ordinarily the applications for licenses or renewals of licenses shall if not otherwise provided, be written on "impressed stamps" of value equal to the amount of fee leviable in respect of such licenses or renewals, the licenses themselves being issued on plain paper. But when the licenses themselve are written or printed on impressed stamps, the application may be on plain paper. When an application for a license is written on any impressed stamp, and the license is refused, the value of the stamp will on application be refunded to the applicant.

23. When a license granted in accordance with these rules is lost, or accidently destroyed, a duplicate may be granted to the licensee on payment of a fee of 8 annas.

24. Any person holding a license, or acting under a license granted in accordance with these rules, shall be bound to produce the same, when called upon to do so by any Magistrate or by any police officer in charge of a police station, or by any police officer of higher rank.

25. All Magistrates or other authorities acting under these rules will perform their duties subject to the control of their executive superiors and of the Local Government.

26. Any authority empowered to grant a license under the foregoing rule may, if he thinks fit, direct by an order written on the license that it shall have the effect of a like license under the Indian Arms Act, 1878.

27. Any persons lawfully entitled under the Indian Arms Act, 1878, or the rules made thereunder, to possess any explosive coming under the head of ammunition as defined in that Act may possess, or import without license under these rules, any such explosive in reasonable quantities for his own private use: but when an explosive is so imported, the Collector of Customs or any other officer empowered by the Local Government in this behalf by name or by virtue of his office may at any time detain such explosive until he receives the orders of the Local Goverment thereon.

Form A.

(*See Rules* 11, 13, *and* 18.)

FEE—TEN RUPEES IN STAMPS.

*License to import Explosives into the Port of*_____

Name, &c., and address of license-holder.	Number of packages.	Explosive.			Purpose for which required.	Destination.	Period for which the license is valid.
		Description.	Weight.	Number.			
							From the _____th of _____ to the _____th of _____ 188 .

The _____ of _____

188 .

Seal.

(Signature)

_____ of _____

Conditions.

1. This license is given subject to the provisions of "The Indian Explosives Act, 1884," and the rules framed thereunder.

2. This license becomes void after expiry of the period named thereon.

3. This license is valid for importation only; if the articles named herein are to be transported to any place outside the Presidency Town, they must be protected by a transport license.

4. On the outside of each package there shall be affixed in conspicuous characters by means of a brand or securely attached label or mark the word "explosive," followed by the name of the explosive or other description of the contents, and the name and address of the owners or senders.

EXAMINATIONS.

The 13th August 1885.

No. 57.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following changes in the rules for the Examination of Junior Civil Servants in Oriental Languages, published with the Notification of the Home Department, No. 1, dated 2nd January 1880, as amended by Home Department Notifications marginally noted :—

No. 55, dated the 11th October 1881
No. 17, dated the 10th March 1886.

In clause (*d*), Rule IX, *for*—

"*vivâ voce* translation into the Oriental language of a paper of English sentences and conversing with the examiners, or in their presence with persons selected by them, with fluency and with such correctness of pronunciation, grammar, and idiom as to be at once intelligible. In Sanskrit the colloquial and manuscript portions must be omitted, and in Arabic (save in the Bombay Presidency) the colloquial portion may for the present be dispensed with."

Read—

"*Vivâ voce* translation into the Oriental language of a paper of English sentences and conversing with the examiners, or in their presence with persons selected by them, with fluency and with such correctness of pronunciation, grammar, and idiom as to be at once intelligible. In Sanskrit the colloquial portion must be omitted."

In clause (*e*), Rule X, *for*—

"Conversation in the language (except in Sanskrit and in Arabic until colloquial instruction can be given in that language)."

Read—

"Conversation in the language (except in Sanskrit)."

In clause (*e*) of Rule XI, *for*—

"Conversing with accuracy and fluency (except in Sanskrit and for the present in Arabic)."

Read—

"Conversing with accuracy and fluency (except in Sanskrit)."

2. The object of the above changes is to authorise the introduction of the manuscript test for the Higher Standard Examination in Sanskrit, and to bring into force the colloquial test in all the Arabic examinations. The introduction of the Sanskrit manuscript test will have immediate effect; and the colloquial test in Arabic will in all cases be introduced on the expiry of one year from the date of publication of this order.

JUDICIAL.

The 14th August 1885.

No. 1123.—Under the provisions of section 21 of Act V of 1871, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare the Presidency Jail, Calcutta, to be a prison in which persons sentenced be to kept in penal servitude may be confined.

FORESTS.

The 14th August 1885.

No. 783*F*.—Consequent on the return to duty from privilege leave of Captain E. S. Wood, Conservator of Forests of the 2nd grade in Oudh, Mr. A. L. Home, Conservator of Forests of the 3rd (officiating 2nd) grade in Bengal, will revert to his substantive appointment, with effect from the 28th July 1885.

A. MACKENZIE,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Foreign Department is republished for general information.

F. B. PEACOCK,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

INTERNAL.

Simla, the 12th August 1885.

No. 2655*I*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of Act XXI of 1879 (The Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Captain A. Evans-Gordon, Superintendent of the Cooch Behar State, being a European British subject, to be a Justice of the Peace within the State of Cooch Behar.

The Governor-General in Council is further pleased to direct that the Court of Session at Rungpore shall be the Court to which the said Justice of the Peace shall commit for trial when he makes a commitment to a Court of Session.

H. M. DURAND,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1885.

PART I A.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India, &c.

[*Reprinted from the Gazette of India.*]

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, are republished for general information.

F. B. PEACOCK,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Simla, the 14th August 1885.

No. 1437.—Under section 18, sub-section (2), of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prescribe that drafts of proposed rules under the Act shall be published—

(*a*) when the authority making the rules is a Local Government, in three consecutive issues of the local official Gazette in English and in such other language or languages as the Local Government may direct; and

(*b*) when the authority making the rules is the Governor-General in Council, in three consecutive issues of the *Gazette of India* in English and in three consecutive issues of the local official Gazette (if any) of every Local Government in British India in English and in such other language or languages as the Local Government may direct.

No. 1438.—In accordance with the provisions of section 18, sub-section (1), of the Indian Explosives Act, No. IV of 1884, and with the directions contained in Home Department Notification No. 1437 of this date, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to publish for general information the following draft of rules for the transport and importation of explosives which His Excellency in Council proposes to make under the Act.

The draft will be taken into consideration on the expiry of three months from the date of this notification.

Draft.

DRAFT RULES UNDER THE EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884.

PRELIMINARY.

1. For the purposes of these rules, explosives shall be classified as follows, namely:—

Class 1	...	...	...	...	Gunpowder.
Class 2	...	...	...	...	Nitrate-mixture.
Class 3	...	...	...	...	Nitro-compound.
Class 4	...	...	...	...	Chlorate-mixture.
Class 5	...	...	...	...	Fulminate.
Class 6	...	...	...	...	Ammunition.
Class 7	...	...	...	...	Firework.

And when an explosive falls within the description of more than one class, it shall be deemed to belong exclusively to the latest of the classes within the description of which it falls.

CLASS 1.—*Gunpowder Class.*

The term "gunpowder" means exclusively gunpowder ordinarily so called.

CLASS 2.—*Nitrate-mixture Class.*

The term "nitrate-mixture" means any preparation, other than gunpowder ordinarily so called, formed by the mechanical mixture of a nitrate with any form of carbon or with any carbonaceous substance not possessed of explosive properties, whether sulphur be or be not added to such preparation, and whether such preparation be or be not mechanically mixed with any other non-explosive substance.

The nitrate-mixture class comprises such explosives as—

Pyrolithe,
Pudrolithe,
Poudre saxifragine,

and any preparation coming within the above definition.

CLASS 3.—*Nitro-compound Class.*

The term "nitro-compound" means any chemical compound possessed of explosive properties, or capable of combining with metals to form an explosive compound, which is produced by the chemical action of nitric acid (whether mixed or not with sulphuric acid) or of a nitrate mixed with sulphuric acid upon any carbonaceous substance, whether such compound is mechanically mixed with other substances or not.

The nitro-compound class has two divisions.

Division 1 comprises such explosives as—

Nitro-glycerine,
Dynamite,
Lithofracteur,
Dualine,
Glyoxiline,
Methylic nitrate,

and any chemical compound or mechanically mixed preparation which consists either wholly or partly of nitro-glycerine or of some other liquid nitro-compound.

Division 2 comprises such explosives as—

Gun-cotton, ordinarily so called,
Gun-paper,
Xyloidine,
Gun sawdust,
Nitrated gun-cotton,
Cotton gunpowder,
Schultz's powder,
Nitro-mannite,
Picrates,
Picric powder,

and any nitro-compound as before defined, which is not comprised in the first division.

CLASS 4.—*Chlorate-mixture Class.*

The term "chlorate-mixture" means any explosive containing a chlorate.

The chlorate-mixture class has two divisions.

Division 1 comprises such explosives as—

Horsley's blasting powder,
Brain's blasting powder,

and any chlorate preparation which consists partly of nitro-glycerine or of some other liquid nitro-compound.

Division 2 comprises such explosives as—

Horsley's original blasting powder,
Erhardt's powder,
Reverley's powder,
Hochstadter's blasting charges,
Reichen's blasting charges,
Teutonite,
Chlorated gun-cotton,

and any chlorate-mixture, as before defined, which is not comprised in the first division.

CLASS 5.—*Fulminate Class.*

The term "fulminate" means any chemical compound or mechanical mixture, whether included in the foregoing classes or not, which, from its great susceptibility to detonation, is suitable for employment in percussion caps or any other appliances for developing

detonation, or which from its extreme sensibility to explosion, and from its great instability (that is to say, readiness to undergo decomposition from very slight exciting causes), is especially dangerous.

This class consists of two divisions.

Division 1 comprises such compounds as the fulminates of silver and of mercury, and preparations of these substances, such as are used in percussion caps, and any preparation consisting of a mixture of a chlorate with phosphorus, or certain descriptions of phosphorus compounds, with or without the addition of carbonaceous matter, and any preparation consisting of a mixture of a chlorate with sulphur, or with a sulphurate, with or without carbonaceous matter.

Division 2 comprises such substances as the chloride and the iodide of nitrogen, fulminating gold and silver, diazobenzol, and the nitrate of diazobenzol.

CLASS 6.—*Ammunition Class.*

The term "ammunition" means an explosive of any of the foregoing classes when enclosed in any case or contrivance, or otherwise adapted or prepared so as to form a cartridge or charge for small arms, cannon, or any other weapon, or for blasting, or to form any safety or other fuze for blasting or for shells, or to form any tube for firing explosives, or to form a percussion cap, a detonator, a fog signal, a shell, a torpedo, a war rocket, or other contrivance other than a firework.

The term "percussion cap" does not include a detonator.

The term "detonator" means a capsule or case which is of such strength and construction, and contains an explosive of the fulminate-explosive class, in such quantity that the explosion of one capsule or case will communicate the explosion to other like capsules or cases.

The term "safety fuze" means a fuze for blasting which burns and does not explode, and which does not contain its own means of ignition, and which is of such strength and construction and contains an explosive in such quantity that the burning of such fuze will not communicate laterally with other like fuzes.

The expression "safety cartridges" means cartridges for small arms of which the case can be extracted from the small arm after firing, and which are so closed as to prevent any explosion in one cartridge being communicated to other cartridges.

The ammunition class has three divisions.

Division 1 comprises exclusively—

Safety cartridges.
Safety fuzes for blasting.
Railway fog signals.
Percussion caps.

Division 2 comprises any ammunition as before defined which does not contain its own means of ignition and is not included in division 1, such as—

Cartridges for small arms, which are not safety cartridges,
Cartridges and charges for cannon, shells, mines, blasting, or other like purposes,
Shells and torpedoes containing any explosive,
Fuzes for blasting, which are not safety fuzes,
Fuzes for shells,
Tubes for firing explosives,
War rockets,

which do not contain their own means of ignition.

Division 3 comprises any ammunition as before defined which contains it own means of ignition and is not included in division 1, such as—

Detonators,
Cartridges for small arms, which are not safety cartridges,
Fuzes for blasting, which are not safety fuzes,
Fuzes for shells,
Tubes for firing explosives,

which do contain their own means of ignition.

By ammunition containing its own means of ignition is meant ammunition having an arrangement, whether attached to it or forming part of it, which is adapted to explode or fire the same by friction or percussion.

CLASS 7.—*Firework Class.*

The term "firework" comprises firework composition and manufactured fireworks.

Division 1.—The term "firework composition" means any chemical compound or mechanically mixed preparation of an explosive or inflammable nature which is used for the purpose of making manufactured fireworks, and is not included in the former classes of explosives, and also any coloured fire composition.

Division 2.—The term "manufactured firework" means any explosive of the foregoing classes and any firework composition, when such explosive or composition is enclosed in any case or contrivance, or is otherwise manufactured so as to form a squib, cracker, serpent, rocket (other than a war rocket), maroon, star, lance, wheel, Chinese fire, Roman candle, or other article adapted for the production of pyrotechnic effects or pyrotechnic signals.

TRANSPORT.

(a) Packing.

2. The following general rules shall be observed with respect to the packing of explosives for conveyance :—

I.—An explosive, not being an explosive of the 5th (fulminate) class or of the 2nd and 3rd divisions of the 6th (ammunition) class or of the 1st division of the 7th (firework) class, shall, if not exceeding 5lb in quantity, be contained in a substantial case, bag, canister, or other receptacle made and closed so as to prevent the explosive from escaping.

II.—In every other case the explosive shall be contained in a double package. The inner package shall be a substantial case, bag, canister, or other receptacle, made and closed so as to prevent the explosive from escaping, and the outer package shall be a box, barrel, or case of wood or metal or other solid material, and shall be of such strength, construction, and character that will not be broken or accidentally opened, or become defective or insecure whilst being conveyed, and will not allow the explosive to escape : Provided as follows :—

(*a*) If the explosive is explosive of the 1st or gunpowder class or is explosive of the 2nd (nitrate-mixture) class or is gun-cotton or other explosive of the 2nd division of the 3rd (nitro-compound) class, the quantity of explosive in any one outer package shall not, in the case of explosive of the first two classes, exceeded 100lb, and in the case of the last, 50lb ; and if the explosive be gun-cotton, it shall be carried thoroughly saturated with water.

(*b*) If the explosive belongs to the 1st division of the 3rd (nitro-compound) class or to the 4th (chlorate-mixture) class, the inner package shall be without any metal in its construction, and the inner or outer package or both shall be thoroughly water-proof. No one of the inner packages shall contain more than 10lb, and the aggregate quantity of the explosive in any one outer package shall not exceed 50lb.

(*c*) If the explosive belongs to the 5th (fulminate) class, it shall be packed in such manner as the Governor-General in Council may specially direct.

(*d*) If the explosive belongs to the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class or is any explosive of the 2nd division, an outer package shall not be required, but it may be contained in quantity not exceeding 100lb in a single package, which shall be a box, barrel or case not less than $\frac{3}{4}$ths of an inch in thickness, of such strength, construction, and character as will not be broken or accidentally opened or become defective or insecure whilst being conveyed, and will not allow the explosive to escape.

(*e*) If the explosive belongs to the 3rd division of the 6th (ammunition) class, it shall be packed in a double package. The inner package shall not contain more than 2lb of such explosive, and no more than 50lb shall be contained in the outer package.

(*f*) If the explosive belongs to the 1st division of the 7th (firework) class, it shall be contained in a double package. The inner package shall be a substantial canister, case, or other receptacle hermetically closed, and containing no more than 1lb of explosive, and no more than 20lb shall be contained in the outer package ; and

(*g*) If the explosive belongs to the 2nd division of the 7th (firework) class, it shall be contained in a box, barrel, or case of wood, metal, or other solid material, and of such strength, construction, and character that it will not be broken or accidentally opened, or become defective or insecure whilst being conveyed, and will not allow any explosive to escape, and the quantity of explosive in any one package shall not exceed 100lb.

III.—Whatever be the amount of the explosive, and to whatever class or division of a class it belong, the following conditions shall be observed :—

(*a*) The interior of every package, whether single or double, shall be kept free from grit and otherwise clean ;

(*b*) every package, whether single or double, when actually used for the packing of explosive, shall not be used for the packing of any other explosive of the same or any other class or for any other purpose ;

(*c*) there shall not be any iron or steel in the construction of any such single package or inner or outer package unless the same is effectually covered with tin zinc, or other suitable material ;

(*d*) on the outermost package there shall be affixed, in conspicuous characters, by means of a brand or securely attached label or mark, the word "explosive," followed by the name of the explosive or other description of the contents, and the name and address of the owners or sender ; and

(*e*) the amount of explosive in any single package, or, if there is a double package, in any one outer package, shall not exceed the amount specified in the foregoing rules, except with the consent of, and under conditions to be approved by, an officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf.

3. If any person commits a breach of any of the foregoing rules relating to the packing of explosive for conveyance, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000.

(b) Mode of conveyance.

4. The following general rules shall be observed with respect to the conveyance of explosives:—

I.—No explosive shall be conveyed from place to place unless packed in the manner provided for in the foregoing rules.

II.—There shall not be conveyed in any carriage or vessel, which is being used for the conveyance of an explosive, any explosive of a different class and division, of whatsoever nature, which contains its own means of ignition, unless it be sufficiently separated therefrom to prevent any fire or explosion which may take place in one such explosive being communicated to another.

III.—No explosive shall be loaded or unloaded except between sunrise and sunset.

IV.—Whilst the explosive is being loaded on, or unloaded out of, any carriage or vessel, no fire or artificial light, nor any article which is liable to cause or communicate fire or explosion (such as charcoal, lucifer matches, articles for striking a light, petroleum to which the Petroleum Act or any Act repealing or amending the same applies, or any spirit or oil or substance that gives forth an inflammable vapour at a temperature below 100° Fahrenheit) shall be, or shall be allowed to be, brought, had, or used dangerously near to such carriage, ship, or boat, and no smoking shall be allowed in, on, or dangerously near to the same: Provided that when the use of a light for the purpose of such loading or unloading is unavoidable, a lamp of such construction, position, or character as not to cause any danger from fire or explosion may be used; and no person while handling any explosive (except gunpowder, explosive of division 1, class 6, or explosive of class 7, if packed in accordance with the packing rules) shall wear boots or shoes with iron or steel nails, heels, or tips.

V.—In loading or unloading any explosive, the casks and packages containing the same shall be passed from hand to hand and not rolled upon the ground; they shall not be thrown or dropped down, but shall be carefully deposited and stowed.

VI.—The explosive shall not be conveyed except in the interior of a carriage so enclosed on all sides with wood or metal, or in the hold of a ship or boat having a close deck, so closed as effectually to protect the explosive against accident by fire from without. If the explosive cannot be so secured, it shall be completely covered with painted cloth, tarpaulin, or other suitable material so as to effectually protect it against communication of fire.

VII.—There shall not be any iron or steel in the interior of the portion of the carriage or vessel with which the case containing the explosive is in contact, unless the same be effectually covered with leather, wood, cloth or other suitable material.

VIII.—In the stowing of explosive, due precautions shall be taken by means of a partition or otherwise, and by careful stowing to secure such explosive from being brought into contact with, or endangered by, any other article, or substance conveyed in such carriage or vessel which is liable to cause fire or explosion; and if the explosive is dangerously affected by water, due precautions shall be taken to exclude water from coming into contact with such explosive.

IX.—The amount of explosive conveyed in any one carriage or vessel at any one time shall not exceed 2,000lb unless the carriage be so enclosed on all sides with wood or metal, or the vessel have a close deck so closed as effectually to protect the explosive against accident by fire from without, in which case the amount of explosive conveyed shall not exceed the following:—

In any one carriage on a railway	...	...	...	10 tons.
In any one other carriage	...	...	...	2 ,,
In any one vessel	...	...	...	20 ,,

NOTE.—This rule must in the case of dynamite conveyed by railway be read subject to paragraph XII of rule 6.

X.—Nothing in the foregoing rules (except rule I) shall apply to any explosive of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class, provided all due precautions are taken for the prevention of accidents.

5. The following rules shall be observed with respect to the conveyance of explosives otherwise than by public railway:—

I.—No explosive shall be conveyed in a carriage or boat whilst carrying or plying for public passengers, unless the quantity be less than 5lb, and notice has been given beforehand to the person in charge of such carriage or boat: Provided that there shall not be conveyed in any such carriage or boat any explosive of the 5th (fulminate) class or any explosive of the 3rd division of the 6th (ammunition) class, or of the 1st division of the 3rd (nitro-compound) class.

II.—With respect to the conveyance by carriage or vessel of explosive of the 5th (fulminate) class, or of the 3rd division of the 6th (ammunition) class, or of the 1st division of the 7th (firework) class, or of larger quantities than 5lb of any other explosive, the following regulations shall be observed:—

(1) The person in charge of the carriage or vessel shall not drive or conduct the same in a dangerous or reckless manner, and shall take all due precautions to avoid fire and explosion, and no person shall do any act or thing in relation to the explosive which tends to cause fire or explosion, and is not reasonably necessary for the conveyance of the explosive or for work immediately

connected with such conveyance; and a person who is intoxicated shall not have charge of any carriage or vessel conveying explosive, and shall not be permitted to be in, or on, or attending the same.

(2) A person shall not forward to any warehouse-man or carrier a consignment of explosive, unless he has given notice to such warehouse-man or carrier beforehand, stating the name and quantity of the explosive proposed to be conveyed, and the name and address of the proposed consignee, and has had an intimation that the warehouse-man or carrier is prepared to receive the consignment; and a warehouse-man or carrier shall not make such an intimation, nor receive such consignment, unless he is prepared to receive it, and forthwith to despatch the same or to deposit it in a magazine or at a place at which a person is licensed to possess the same.

(3) The carriage or vessel conveying the explosive shall be in charge of, and constantly attended by, some competent person, or by a sufficient number of competent persons, and such persons shall not, if the amount of explosive conveyed exceed 100lb, stop or delay for a longer time than may be reasonably necessary, or stop unnecessarily at any place where such stopping would be attended with special public danger.

6. The following rules shall be observed with respect to the conveyance of explosive by public railway:—

I.—No person shall send for carriage upon any railway any consignment of an explosive unless he has given to a railway servant 48 hours' previous notice in writing of his intention to send such consignment, and stating the true name, description, quantity, and mode of packing of the explosive proposed to be conveyed, and his own name and address, and also the name and address of the proposed consignee, and unless he has had an intimation in writing from an authorized officer of the railway that such consignment will be received.

II.—No explosive which a Railway Administration shall, by any notice or regulation for the time being in force, notify that they will not receive, shall be brought, sent, or forwarded to, or upon, any Railway of the said Railway Administration.

III.—Consignments of explosives shall be sent to the forwarding station, and shall be received by the Railway servants, only at such times between sunrise and sunset, as the Railway Administration may appoint; and every package containing any explosive proposed to be conveyed on any railway shall, immediately on arrival at the station, be delivered to, and be received by the Railway servants authorised to receive dangerous goods, and by no other person whatsoever.

IV.—An explosive must be removed by the consignee from the receiving station during the twelve hours of daylight after arrival; if this condition is not strictly complied with, the Railway Administration may return the consignment to the consignor at his risk and expense. And such packages shall in the meanwhile be kept as far away from the station buildings as possible, in the wagon they were conveyed in, or, if unloaded, shall be completely covered with tarpaulins or other suitable material, and if necessary, shall be protected by a police guard.

V.—The Railway Administration may refuse to receive any packages which they suspect to contain any explosive packed or sent in contravention of these regulations. And in case any package, which the Railway Administration suspect, shall be upon any Railway, they may open, or require to be opened, any such package, to ascertain the fact, at the risk and expense of the consignor, and may return the explosive contained in the package to the consignor at his risk and expense, keeping the packages pending such return in the manner prescribed in the preceding rule.

VI.—No explosive shall be conveyed by passenger train except of the kinds and in the manner hereinafter specified in this rule:—

(*a*) Safety cartridges and percussion caps and safety-fuze (for blasting), also fog-signals for railway use, may be conveyed by passenger train, in ordinary wagons or carriages.

(*b*) Sporting gunpowder or non-safety cartridges packed in double cases as before provided, so long as the gunpowder is contained in one-pound tin canisters packed in a stout wooden case with an outer covering of tin or zinc completely spark-proof, or in metal-lined cases of a pattern approved by the Railway Administration. But no outer case shall contain more than 25lb of gunpowder, and the total consignment of gunpowder or non-safety cartridges by one train shall not exceed 80lb.

VII.—Not more than five carriages containing explosives shall be loaded or unloaded at any railway station, or be conveyed by any one train at any one time; and the quantity of explosive to be contained in any one carriage shall not exceed two-thirds of the normal load, unless the carriage shall be specially built and approved of by the Government of India for the conveyance of explosives. But nothing in this clause shall be held to apply to separate consignments of small arms ammunition.

VIII.—There shall not be conveyed in the same carriage with any explosive any lucifer or other matches, fuzees, pipelights, acids, naphtha, paraffine, petroleum to which the Petroleum Act or any Act repealing or amending the same applies, or any other volatile spirit or substance liable to give off an inflammable vapour, or liable to spontaneous ignition, or to cause or to communicate fire or explosion.

IX.—The consignor shall attach to the consignment note a certificate signed by an officer authorized by the Government in this behalf that the explosive, if it is gun-cotton, dynamite, or blasting gelatine, is of the standard purity, and has undergone no deterioration since its manufacture; and further in the case of dynamite, that the cartridges have been examined and show no signs of exuded nitro-glycerine. The consignor shall also certify that the cartridges have been packed in this country in accordance with the packing rules.

X.—In the case of dynamite the outer package shall be marked with the date on which the dynamite was packed, and be secured with a leaden seal in token of the inspection having been made.

XI.—The certificate referred to in rule IX shall be valid for six months after date, if the examination has been made after the 15th October, but it shall not be compulsory for any Railway Administration to receive dynamite for conveyance from 1st April to 15th October (both inclusive).

XII.—Packages containing dynamite shall be stowed in one layer only, and secured so as to prevent movement during transit. The gross load in any one wagon shall not exceed 3 tons.

XIII.—No explosive belonging to the 5th (fulminate) class or to class VI, division 3, shall be carried in the same train with dynamite, or with any other explosive belonging to class III, division 1.

XIV.—Wagons used for the carriage of explosives shall be examined to see that they are spark-proof, and have been cleaned out before they are loaded. Haircloth, hides or other suitable material shall be spread on the floor of the wagon and between each layer of packages except when the packages are covered with gunny or felt, or contain small arms ammunition, packed in tin-lined service-pattern boxes.

XV.—Wagons containing explosives shall be loaded and unloaded on sidings distant as far as possible from the station buildings.

XVI.—More than three layers of packages containing explosives shall never be packed one above another, except in the case of small arms ammunition packed in tin-lined service-pattern boxes, when such a restriction is unnecessary. The loading and unloading of explosives when once begun shall be diligently proceeded with during daylight until the same is completed.

XVII.—When the train is being marshalled, wagons loaded with explosives may be shunted by a locomotive, provided that they are separated from the engine by not less than three wagons containing no explosives nor easily inflammable substance; this precaution is not necessary with wagons specially constructed and approved of by Government for the carriage of explosive. The speed of these movements will be restricted to five miles an hour; they will be superintended by a duly authorised officer, who will be held responsible for the observance of these orders. Flying shunts are strictly prohibited.

XVIII.—Wagons containing explosives shall be placed at the end of the train away from the locomotive, and shall be close coupled to one another, as well as to the adjoining wagons, and must be preceeded and followed by three wagons not loaded with explosive or other traffic of an inflammable nature.

XIX.—If the wagons employed in the transport of explosive, as well as those immediately adjoining them, are provided with brakes, they shall on no account be worked.

XX.—Wagons must in every case be locked when loaded with explosives.

XXI.—All operations connected with the transhipment of explosives at junction stations shall take place during daylight.

7. If any person commits a breach of any of the foregoing rules relating to the mode of conveyance of explosives, he shall be punished with a fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000.

IMPORTATION.

8. An explosive shall not be imported by sea into British India, except under, and in accordance with, the conditions of a license to import the explosive granted under these rules:

Provided that any explosive other than an explosive specified in rule 11 may, previous to the grant of an importation license, if certified to be of British manufacture, be landed in accordance with such regulations as the Local Government may prescribe in this behalf, and be stored in a place set apart by the Local Government for this purpose. The Governor-General in Council may extend this privilege to any such explosive not of British manufacture regarding which he is satisfied that it has been manufactured under adequate official supervision.

Before any explosive is landed under the proviso to this rule, the consignee shall give to the Chief Customs Officer of the port such undertaking with or without security, as the said officer thinks sufficient, to obey, in the event of the explosive failing to satisfy the prescribed tests, such directions as to its disposal as the Local Government may see fit to prescribe.

9. If any person imports an explosive in contravention of rule 8, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to three thousand rupees.

10. An explosive shall not be imported by sea except at the ports of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Rangoon, Calicut, Kurrachee, and Aden.

11. If the explosive is gunpowder or an explosive of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class or an explosive of the 7th (firework) class, the license to import the

same may be granted at the ports of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay by the Commissioner of Police, and at the Ports of Rangoon, Calicut, Kurrachee, and Aden by the District Magistrate.

12. The fee payable in respect of each such license shall be Rs. 10.

13. Licenses for the importation by sea of any explosive other than those specified in rule 11 shall be granted by the Local Government or by some officer specially authorised by the Local Government in this behalf.

14. No license for the importation of any explosive of the description referred to in rule 13 shall be granted unless samples of the explosive taken as hereinafter provided are certified by the Chemical Examiner, or some other Officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf, to pass the test which may from time to time be prescribed for such explosive by the Government of India.

15. On the arrival in any port at which importation of explosives is lawful of a ship having on board an explosive other than an explosive of the description referred to in rule 11, such officer as the Chief Customs Officer authorises in this behalf shall, as soon as may be, proceed on board and obtain samples of the explosive.

The master of the ship shall give to the said officer, without charge, such samples as he may require. The said officer shall affix to each such sample the name of the ship and of the consignee and such other distinguishing marks as he may think necessary, and shall forward the same to the Chemical Examiner or officer as aforesaid for report.

The Chemical Examiner or officer as aforesaid, after testing the said samples, shall without delay forward to the licensing authority, through the Chief Customs Officer, a report under his signature certifying whether the explosive has satisfied the prescribed test.

16. The period for which a license to import an explosive, granted under rule 13, shall continue in force shall not exceed such period as may seem necessary to the authority granting the license.

17. The fee payable on a license granted under rule 13 shall be Rs. 10.

18. Every license granted under rules 11 and 13 shall be in Form A in the schedule hereto annexed, and shall be subject to the conditions therein prescribed, and also to such additional conditions with respect to the time and place of unloading, landing, delivery, and conveyance of the explosive, and such other conditions as may in each case be thought by the licensing officer to be necessary for the public safety or in the interests of the State.

19. If any person commits a breach of any condition subject to which a license under rules 11 and 13 is granted, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to three thousand rupees.

GENERAL.

20. Every license granted under these rules shall be liable to be forfeited on breach of any of the conditions subject to which it is granted.

21. If a person licensed to import an explosive dies or becomes bankrupt, or becomes mentally incapable or otherwise disabled, the person carrying on the business of such licensee shall not be liable to any penalty or forfeiture under the Act or the rules made thereunder for acting under the license during such reasonable time as may be necessary to allow him to make an application to the authority granting the license for a new license in his own name during the currency of the unexpired portion of the original license. Such new license shall be granted on the payment of one rupee.

22. The fees leviable under these rules shall be taken in the shape of "impressed stamps." Ordinarily the applications for licenses or renewals of licenses shall if not otherwise provided, be written on "impressed stamps" of value equal to the amount of fee leviable in respect of such licenses or renewals, the licenses themselves being issued on plain paper. But when the licenses themselves are written or printed on impressed stamps, the application may be on plain paper. When an application for a license is written on an impressed stamp, and the license is refused, the value of the stamp will on application be refunded to the applicant.

23. When a license granted in accordance with these rules is lost, or accidently destroyed, a duplicate may be granted to the licensee on payment of a fee of 8 annas.

24. Any person holding a license, or acting under a license granted in accordance with these rules, shall be bound to produce the same, when called upon to do so by any Magistrate or by any police officer in charge of a police station, or by any police officer of higher rank.

25. All Magistrates or other authorities acting under these rules will perform their duties subject to the control of their executive superiors and of the Local Government.

26. Any authority empowered to grant a license under the foregoing rule may, if he thinks fit, direct by an order written on the license that it shall have the effect of a like license under the Indian Arms Act, 1878.

27. Any persons lawfully entitled under the Indian Arms Act, 1878, or the rules made thereunder, to possess any explosive coming under the head of ammunition as defined in that Act may possess, or import without license under these rules, any such explosive in reasonable quantities for his own private use: but when an explosive is so imported, the Collector of Customs or any other officer empowered by the Local Government in this behalf by name or by virtue of his office may at any time detain such explosive until he receives the orders of the Local Government thereon.

Form A.

(*See Rules* 11, 13, *and* 18.)

FEE—TEN RUPEES IN STAMPS.

*License to import Explosives into the Port of*_____

Name, &c., and address of license-holder.	Number of packages.	EXPLOSIVE.			Purpose for which required.	Destination.	Period for which the license is valid.
		Description.	Weight.	Number.			
							From the_____th of_____to the _____th of_____ _____188 .

The_____of_____ 188 .

Seal.

(Signature)

_____of_____

Conditions.

1. This license is given subject to the provisions of "The Indian Explosives Act, 1884," and the rules framed thereunder.

2. This license becomes void after expiry of the period named thereon.

3. This license is valid for importation only; if the articles named herein are to be transported to any place outside the Presidency Town, they must be protected by a transport license.

4. On the outside of each package there shall be affixed in conspicuous characters by means of a brand or securely attached label or mark the word "explosive," followed by the name of the explosive or other description of the contents, and the name and address of the owners or senders.

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Foreign Department, is republished for general information.

F. B. PEACOCK,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.—INTERNAL.

Simla, the 27th August 1885.

No. 2912*I.*—*Erratum.*—In Foreign Department Notification No. 2655I, dated the 12th August 1885, for "Captain A. Evans-Gordon," read *Major A. Evans-Gordon.*

H. M. DURAND,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, are republished for general information.

F. B. PEACOCK,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

PUBLIC DEBT.

Simla, the 20th August 1885.

No. 2566.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

Read again—

Resolution in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 3742, dated the 15th September 1882.

Resolution in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 2599, dated the 10th August 1883.

RESOLUTION.—In the Resolution in the Department of Finance, No. 2599, dated the 10th August 1883, the Government of India invited the opinions of the various Local Governments and Administrations regarding the best method of popularising stock notes. The Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Bengal were at the same time requested to consult the local Chambers of Commerce and the principal local Banks with reference to the points discussed in the Resolution.

2. The replies received are generally adverse to the scheme. It cannot be denied that sale of the notes, and their popularity as an investment with the classes by whom it was hoped that they would be bought, have been much less than was anticipated. The Government of India, however, are of opinion that these results may be attributed in some measure to causes in existence at the time of the issue of the notes, the operation of which has in part ceased, and of which the effect will not be definitely prolonged. The continuance of the sale of notes, if for the present not productive of much advantage, is not calculated to cause detriment or injury to the public or to the financial interests of Government. It may be still hoped that, subject to certain modifications, this mode of investment will become more popular, and that the advantages which unquestionably attach to the system, when successfully worked, may be in course of time obtained. The Governor-General in Council has, therefore, decided to continue for the present the sale of the notes, subject to certain changes in the rules which, it is hoped, will render the notes more generally acceptable.

3. It has been decided—

(*a*) to permit the payment of interest on stock notes if presented at a presidency town;

(*b*) to facilitate the issue of a duplicate note in lieu of one proved to have been lost or destroyed;

(*c*) to allow the transfer of notes from one circle to another without payment of any fee.

4. Interest on stock notes will now be payable at presidency towns (as well as at any of the treasuries situated within the circle to which the notes belong), as under—

On notes of the Calcutta, Allahabad, and Lahore Circles—at the Circle Office, Calcutta.

On notes of the Bombay Circle—at the Circle Office, Bombay.

On notes of the Madras Circle—at the Circle Office, Madras.

5. The orders regarding claims for stock notes alleged to have been lost or destroyed are contained in the Resolution in the Department of Finance, No. 3742, dated the 15th September 1882, quoted at head of this Resolution.

The Governor-General in Council now directs that the following orders regarding claims on account of stock notes alleged to have been lost or destroyed be substituted for those contained in the Resolution of 15th September 1882:—

I.—When any person desires to make a claim for the value of a stock note alleged to have been lost or destroyed, he should at once produce before the district officer all the evidence he can produce regarding the circumstances of the destruction or loss of the note,

which must be absolutely identified. The district officer may either reject the claim, or, if he is of opinion that the evidence establishes beyond doubt the impossibility or extreme improbability of the note ever being presented, he should record his opinion to this effect, and forward it to the Comptroller-General. The latter, if he agrees as to the effect of the evidence, may direct as follows :—

(*a*) That the loss of the note be advertised in the *Gazette of India* and the Local Government Gazettes, and that after two years from the first advertisement of the loss the value of the note may be invested, if possible, in Government securities, or, if the amount is too small, then paid into the Government Savings Bank.

(*b*) That after twenty years from the date of advertisement, if meantime the note has not been presented for payment, the said investment, with accumulated interest (or the said deposit, if no investment has been made), be delivered to the claimant or his assignee, or other legal representatives, upon a bond of indemnity, with two personal sureties attached.

II.—When the total value of the claim does not exceed Rs. 250, the Comptroller and Auditor General may direct, either immediately or after the lapse of a certain interval, the issue of a duplicate note or notes in lieu of the notes said to be lost or destroyed on a bond being given by the claimant with two sureties. The bond should bind the parties to make good any loss which may be thrown on Government in the event of the production of any of the notes alleged to have been lost or destroyed.

III.—The Comptroller-General will issue a notice to all treasuries of the circle to which a lost note belongs when he directs the issue of a duplicate note. If the note said to be lost or destroyed is subsequently presented for payment of interest, the interest due on it must be paid to the holder, but the fact of payment and the name and address of the presenter should be at once communicated to the Comptroller-General.

IV.—Every duplicate note will bear an endorsement to the effect that it has been issued in lieu of a specified lost note.

V.—If the Comptroller-General think in any instance that the circumstances warrant terms more favourable to the claimants than can be given under these rules, he may, if he think fit, submit the claim to the Government for orders.

6. Any holder of a stock note who desires to have it transferred to another circle should make a written application to the district officer stating the name of the circle to which transfer is desired, and should enclose the note. Such applications are exempted by notification of this date from payment of any fee. The district officer on receiving such an application will at once forward the application, together with the note, to the Comptroller-General. The Comptroller-General will cancel the note. He will then give instructions for the issue without payment to the person from whom the note was received of a note or notes, of the same value or values as the cancelled notes, of the circle to which transfer is desired.

7. The Comptroller and Auditor General will issue the subsidiary instructions and orders necessary to carry into effect the above orders.

ORDER.—Ordered that the foregoing Resolution be communicated to the several Local Governments and Administrations; to the Comptroller and Auditor General; to Accountants-General and Comptrollers, for information and guidance.

Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*.

CODES.

The 17th August 1885.

No. 2521.

CIVIL PENSION CODE.

PAGE 52.

Section 105.

Strike out the words "whether qualifying or not" *within brackets in the third line of this section.*

SEPARATE REVENUE.

STAMPS.

JUDICIAL STAMPS.

The 21st August 1885.

No. 2632.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 35 of the Court Fees Act, 1870, the Governor-General in Council has remitted the Court-fee payable on an application for transfer of a stock note from one circle to another made under paragraph 6 of Resolution No. 2566 of 20th August 1885.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

SALT.

The 21st August 1885.

No. 2639.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following rule under section 27 of the Indian Salt Act, 1882, and to direct that it be inserted after rule 36 of the rules published under section 29 of that Act in the Notification of the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 1892, dated the 27th June 1884, and be read with and taken as part of those rules :—

Rule.

"36*A*.—The importation into any part of the territories to which these rules apply of the salt known in Calcutta and other parts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal as 'pakwa,' being salt which has been obtained in the manufacture of saltpetre and on which the duty for the time being imposed under section 7 of the Act has not been paid at the place where the salt was obtained as on salt manufactured in the part of British India where that place is situated, is prohibited absolutely."

D. M. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 28th August 1885.

No. 2739.—Mr. D. M. Barbour, Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, having been granted privilege leave for two months and 15 days, and Mr. J. F. Finlay having been appointed to officiate for him, Mr. Barbour made over and Mr. Finlay received charge of the said appointment after noon on the 24th August 1885.

CODES.

The 27th August 1885.

No. 2720.

CIVIL LEAVE CODE.

PAGE 180.

Chapter VII.

Add the following after "a Government Advocate" *in the Note at the beginning of this Chapter* :—

"The Assistant to the Government Advocate in British Burmah."

J. F. FINLAY,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Military Department, are republished for general information.

F. B. PEACOCK,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

"*London Gazette*," *dated the* 21*st July* 1885, *pages* 3372, 3374 *and* 3375.

INDIA OFFICE, 21*st July* 1885.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Forces made by the Government in India :—

* * * *

BENGAL MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Brigade-Surgeons.

Surgeon-Major Robert Lidderdale, M.D. Dated 21st March 1885.

* * * *

The 28th August 1885.

No. 487.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Sergeant Horace Boulton Spooner to be Lieutenant, *vice* Lieutenant C. F. Larmour, resigned, with effect from the 29th June 1885.

G. CHESNEY,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1885.

PART I A.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India, &c.

[*Reprinted from the Gazette of India.*]

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, are republished for general information.

F. B. PEACOCK,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Simla, the 14th August 1885.

No. 1437.—Under section 18, sub-section (2), of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prescribe that drafts of proposed rules under the Act shall be published—

(*a*) when the authority making the rules is a Local Government, in three consecutive issues of the local official Gazette in English and in such other language or languages as the Local Government may direct; and

(*b*) when the authority making the rules is the Governor-General in Council, in three consecutive issues of the *Gazette of India* in English and in three consecutive issues of the local official Gazette (if any) of every Local Government in British India in English and in such other language or languages as the Local Government may direct.

No. 1438.—In accordance with the provisions of section 18, sub-section (1), of the Indian Explosives Act, No. IV of 1884, and with the directions contained in Home Department Notification No. 1437 of this date, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to publish for general information the following draft of rules for the transport and importation of explosives which His Excellency in Council proposes to make under the Act.

The draft will be taken into consideration on the expiry of three months from the date of this notification.

Draft.

DRAFT RULES UNDER THE EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884.

PRELIMINARY.

1. For the purposes of these rules, explosives shall be classified as follows, namely:—

Class 1	...	Gunpowder.
Class 2	...	Nitrate-mixture.
Class 3	...	Nitro-compound.
Class 4	...	Chlorate-mixture.
Class 5	...	Fulminate.
Class 6	...	Ammunition.
Class 7	...	Firework.

And when an explosive falls within the description of more than one class, it shall be deemed to belong exclusively to the latest of the classes within the description of which it falls.

CLASS 1.—*Gunpowder Class.*

The term "gunpowder" means exclusively gunpowder ordinarily so called.

CLASS 2.—*Nitrate-mixture Class.*

The term "nitrate-mixture" means any preparation, other than gunpowder ordinarily so called, formed by the mechanical mixture of a nitrate with any form of carbon or with any carbonaceous substance not possessed of explosive properties, whether sulphur be or be not added to such preparation, and whether such preparation be or be not mechanically mixed with any other non-explosive substance.

The nitrate-mixture class comprises such explosives as—

Pyrolithe,
Pudrolithe,
Poudre saxifragine,

and any preparation coming within the above definition.

CLASS 3.—*Nitro-compound Class.*

The term "nitro-compound" means any chemical compound possessed of explosive properties, or capable of combining with metals to form an explosive compound, which is produced by the chemical action of nitric acid (whether mixed or not with sulphuric acid) or of a nitrate mixed with sulphuric acid upon any carbonaceous substance, whether such compound is mechanically mixed with other substances or not.

The nitro-compound class has two divisions.

Division 1 comprises such explosives as—

Nitro-glycerine,
Dynamite,
Lithofracteur,
Dualine,
Glyoxiline,
Methylic nitrate,

and any chemical compound or mechanically mixed preparation which consists either wholly or partly of nitro-glycerine or of some other liquid nitro-compound.

Division 2 comprises such explosives as—

Gun-cotton, ordinarily so called,
Gun-paper,
Xyloidine,
Gun sawdust,
Nitrated gun-cotton,
Cotton gunpowder,
Schultz's powder,
Nitro-mannite,
Picrates,
Picric powder,

and any nitro-compound as before defined, which is not comprised in the first division.

CLASS 4.—*Chlorate-mixture Class.*

The term "chlorate-mixture" means any explosive containing a chlorate.

The chlorate-mixture class has two divisions.

Division 1 comprises such explosives as—

Horsley's blasting powder,
Brain's blasting powder,

and any chlorate preparation which consists partly of nitro-glycerine or of some other liquid nitro-compound.

Division 2 comprises such explosives as—

Horsley's original blasting powder,
Erhardt's powder,
Reverley's powder,
Hochstadter's blasting charges,
Reichen's blasting charges,
Teutonite,
Chlorated gun-cotton,

and any chlorate-mixture, as before defined, which is not comprised in the first division.

CLASS 5.—*Fulminate Class.*

The term "fulminate" means any chemical compound or mechanical mixture, whether included in the foregoing classes or not, which, from its great susceptibility to detonation, is suitable for employment in percussion caps or any other appliances for developing